THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Meetings and Newspapers Assail 'U.S. Warmongers'

The Bonn Pact and Division in Western Ranks

American–British Rivalry in the Dominions

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Meetings and Newspapers Assail 'U.S. Warmongers'

[During the week of June 4-10 Pravda and Izvestia published editorials and articles attacking 'the American warmongers' and devoted a total of eight and one-half columns to reports of meetings throughout the Soviet Union protesting against atrocities charged to the Americans in Korea, particularly the Koje Island events, the accusations of germ warfare and the position taken on the repatriation issue (described as aimed at forcible detention of prisoners of war). In denouncing the United States, speakers at the meetings also referred to the Bonn agreement, German rearmament, the Duclos arrest in France (attributed to U.S. influence) and the treaty with Japan. Samples of the headlines: 'Stay the American Butchers' Bloody Hand,' 'Curb the Cannibals,' 'A Curse on the Executioners,' 'The Butchers Will Not Escape Responsibility.' For a complete listing of these reports, see the Weekly Index at the back of this issue. Sample item:]

A CURSE ON THE EXECUTIONERS. (Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. Complete text:) Baku—A big meeting to protest the monstrous crimes by the American aggressors was held at the Stalin Oil Refinery. Abdul Ali Mamed Rza, one of the oldest workers, stated:

"We have gathered here to join our voice with the voice of hundreds of millions of people who are protesting the crimes of the American militarists. We must resolutely repulse the invaders of foreign soil from across the ocean."

Avida Gadiyeva, an operator's assistant in shop No. 5, delivered a wrathful speech. She said:

"We young citizens of the Soviet country are raised in a spirit of friendship and respect for all the peoples of the world. We are engaged in peaceful, creative labor and study. Peace is the goal for each of us. We are deeply indignant at the criminal actions by the Wall Street bandits, who want to plunge mankind into the abyss of a new war. We curse the murderers, who are carrying on the criminal affair in Korea, and we demand that they be punished severely."

Also speaking at the meeting were Comrade Shchelkonogov, the plant director; Comrade Osipov, a tool maker; Comrade Shekhiyev, director of installations in shop No. 4; Comrade Faramazov, senior mechanic of shop No. 3, Comrade Isayeva, an operator's assistant in shop No. 1, and others.

In a unanimous resolution the workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees at the plant condemned the American aggressors and demanded an end to the atrocities in Korea.

Big protest meetings were also held at oil plants in Lenin Borough, at factories and construction sites in Kishly Borough, and at enterprises and institutions in Voroshilov Borough.

MALTHUSIAN DOCTRINE AND KOJE ISLAND

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' IDEOLOGY IS CANNIBALS' IDEOLOGY. (By G. Alexandrov. Pravda, June 7, pp. 2-3; reprinted in Sovetskaya Belorussia [Soviet Belorussia], daily organ of Belorussian Communist Party and government, Minsk, June 8, pp. 2-3. 4400 words. Condensed text:) I.—Unbridled propaganda of reactionary Malthusian ideas is being conducted in the capitalist countries, particularly the United States of America. The preachers of Malthusianism see the cause of the working people's oppressive situation in the bourgeois countries not in capitalist exploitation, not in the imperialists' aggressive policy and the frenzied armaments race, but in the allegation that the earth is overpopulated.

Cannibalistic Malthusian views are being instilled in the minds of the masses via the press, radio, television, movies, theaters, the rostrums of parliaments and university classrooms. The American imperialists use the United Nations, too, to spread reactionary Malthusian ideas. The "world social conditions" report published by the U.N. Secretariat in May this year stated that the misfortunes of the masses of the people stem from the fact that "the population of the world is growing with frightful rapidity." ...

Marxism-Leninism long ago disclosed the reactionary essence of Malthusianism. The wide dissemination of neo-Malthusianism in the U.S.A., Britain, France and other capitalist countries is one of the proofs of the decay and senility of bourgeois culture, of the decomposition of bourgeois ideology in the period of imperialism and especially in the period of the general crisis of capitalism. The imperialist bourgeoisie uses the reactionary ideas of neo-Malthusianism as one means of ideological sabotage and of preparing a new world war.

The fact that the earth's population is growing was known long before the time of the present-day bourgeois pseudo specialists in demography. The essence of the matter naturally is not that the population is growing, that the number of the world's working people is increasing, but that the capitalist system generates poverty, hunger and a disastrous situation for millions. Concealing and distorting the facts that characterize the true nature of capitalism (under which the aim of production is not to satisfy the needs of the people but to provide maximum profits for the capitalists), the bourgeois falsifiers try to blame everything on the growth of population.

The world's population has roughly quadrupled in the past 300 years. Censuses of recent years show that in a year 85,000,000 people are born and 60,000,000 die. At the same time, statistical data show that today's existing production capacity, rationally used, can support not 2,500,000,000 persons, but many times more—in the opinion of some economists, roughly 8,000,000,000 to 11,000,000,000. But capitalism prevents the working people from living in contentment, freedom and happiness. Therefore enlightened men of all countries come to the conclusion that it is indispensable to establish a social system that would liquidate the drones and exploitation and would satisfy the needs of all the working population.

The example of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies irrefutably shows that such a social system is not a Utopia, but a reality. Precisely for that reason do the enemies of socialism, seized with fear for the existence of the capitalist system, cry—contrary to fact and sound thinking—that only sharp reduction of the population by wars, epidemics, hunger, sterilization, etc., can solve the social problems.

The ideologists of American imperialism call for a halt in the population growth in all countries except the U.S.A., and more killing by wars, hunger and epidemics. This is not just a "theory" of the cannibals. Their whole practice corresponds to the cannibalistic ideology.

In 1918 V. I. Lenin wrote that "the American billionaires, those modern slave owners, have opened a particularly tragic page in the bloody history of bloody imperialism***" *

The American cannibals are following in the footsteps of the Hitlerite aggressors. In Korea they have killed hundreds of thousands of the peaceful inhabitants, including 300,000 children. In unleashing germ and chemical warfare the American interventionists have the wicked aim of making Korea an uninhabited wasteland. By organizing mass torture and murder of Korean and Chinese war prisoners they have torn to shreds international agreements on humane treatment of war prisoners and peaceful civilians. The events on Koje—"isle of death," where the American hoodlums are continuing their bloody crimes—have evoked the wrath and indignation of the whole world. The peoples will never forget these evil crimes of the American military. The criminals will bear full responsibility for the lives and blood of the Korean and Chinese war prisoners and the Korean civilians who have been shot and tortured.

II.—The Malthusian theory of the "danger" and "catastrophe" of further population growth is entirely directed against the working people and above all against the working class. ...

The neo-Malthusians wail of the "diminishing fertility of the

* V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXVIII, p. 44.

soil," the decrease of food on earth. But they deliberately keep quiet about the fact that capitalism destroys and exhausts nature's bounty and all the sources of public wealth, dooming millions and millions of men to hunger and extinction. Engels warned of the inevitable advent of soil erosion on a huge scale under capitalism. What Engels wrote in the middle of the past century has now become a fact in capitalist countries.

Neither the bourgeois governments nor science in the service of the capitalists are able to save agriculture from the catastrophic situation into which it has been thrown by capitalism. It is a fact that from 50% to 75% of the cultivated land in the largest capitalist countries is either already unsuitable for cultivation or will become so in the near future. More than 500,000 families of American farmers are hungry, unable to get a harvest sufficient to feed themselves, because of the extent to which the soil on their farms has been exhausted, the high taxes, and the very low level of farming technique in the U.S.A. In the period from 1940 to 1945 alone, 238,000 farmers' homesteads in the U.S.A. were ruined and wiped out. In the U.S.A. exhaustion of the soil is taking place at a rapid pace; forests are being destroyed, mineral wealth is being plundered and exhausted; animal life is perishing. In the past 30 years 44% of the forest area was hewn down in the U.S.A. ...

III.— ... The Malthusians use all kinds of knavish machinations. Reboux considers war "a natural solution to the problem." Russell calls for immediate atomic bombing of the peace-loving peoples and advises the rulers to see to it that "the death rate is high." Pendell sees in war "the salvation of mankind."

The Malthusians' programs are not drawn up just for fun. In the U.S.A.—in the states of Arizona and Oklahoma—they are building concentration camps in the style of Hitler's death camps. In the U.S.A. they are carefully considering and deciding on the extermination of Korean and Chinese war prisoners and the peaceful inhabitants of Korea, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Japan—considering and deciding on means of decreasing the population of Europe and Asia.

Kindling, like the Hitlerites, the vilest instincts among their own people, fanning fanatic nationalism and racism, the imperialists are indoctrinating the population of the U.S.A. with the idea that the major part of the "worth-while" and "valuable" population of the earth lives in the U.S.A. Hence the understandable appeal, corresponding completely to the aggressive designs of the imperialists: the U.S.A. must take on the direction of the business of reducing the population of the whole world.

Thus do the neo-Malthusians openly merge with the Hitler brand of racism. The American pupils of Hitler are borrowing the ideological baggage of the German fascists; the only difference is that now it is not the Aryans but the American aggressors who are presented as "the superior breed." ...

Through the mouths of the neo-Malthusians the American imperialists are not only ordering their European and Asiatic vassals to "limit" growth of population, but are setting quotas for this reduction and showing the way to do it. Fearing the rebirth of a strong and independent Germany and Japan as their competitors, they are advocating the most drastic quotas for reduction of the population of these countries, hoping thus to end forever the danger of competition in world markets. Pendell, author of a book entitled "Population on the Loose" (New York, 1951), sympathetically quotes a German who proposes "30,000,000 Germans die;" the American monster adds that it is indispensable to announce a ten-year moratorium on childbearing. The American cannibals do not conceal the fact that the program of killing 30,000,000 Germans is connected with liquidation of Germany as an independent, strong, democratic and peace-loving country. "American manufacturers are not overly anxious to encounter their German competitors again," declares Pendell cynically!

The meaning of the so-called "contractual agreement" between the Anglo-American and French occupiers and the Bonn revanchists—aimed at liquidating Germany as an independent power and at extermination of the German population in the future war being prepared by the American imperialists—becomes quite clear in the light of these acknowledgments.

The American neo-Malthusians write of the Japanese people with the same hatred. "There are too many Japanese!"—that is what bothers the Pentagon cannibals. ...

The neo-Malthusians particularly hate the peoples of colonial and dependent countries. In his book "Demographic Problems in India and Pakistan" (Paris, 1950), Chandrasekar—who notes that more than 10,000,000 persons die each year in India and 40 out of 100 do not survive to the age of five—directs his wrath not against the British imperialists who brought India to unheard-of poverty and are guilty of the death of hundreds of millions of Indians by starvation in the course of several generations, but against the peoples of India themselves, who multiply "too rapidly." He proposes reducing the birthrate in India by extensive sterilization of poor strata of the population. The British reactionary Douglas Reed urges "not to be sorry" for Negroes and Indians, and Pendell cynically proclaims that "a good Indian is a dead Indian."

The Malthusians call first of all for restriction of the number of the working people's children. "Too many children" is their cannibalistic cry. Hence the summons to "drown children" like puppies, to "castrate them."

Let all men of good will in all the countries of the world know these facts. Let them remember that it is bloodthirsty beasts who speak in the persons of the American imperialists and their henchmen: deadly enemies of mankind!

IV.—It is difficult for a Soviet person to believe that a bloody band of child-killers exists on earth. But it is a fact. The American financial big shots head this band. It is they who have hired Reboux, Vogt, Pendell, Cook, Huxley, Russell and others to preach aggressive war and the extermination of children. ...

When the neo-Malthusians advocate war and extermination of peoples, they make no secret of the target against which they wish first of all to direct the gun muzzles, the bomber squadrons and the rifle bayonets. The cannibalistic British ideologist B. Russell, calling for jungle law—"he who kills first, survives"—advises those of his ilk to consider the population problem "not in the whole world" but "in various separate areas and nations." He is alarmed above all at the rapid population growth of the U.S.S.R., the people's democracies and people's democratic China. ...

The bourgeoisie and its ideological hirelings concoct the most idiotic explanations to try to hide the fact that numerical growth of the population in the U.S.S.R. is accompanied by growth in its well being. For this purpose they invent a theory of "transitional growth," a special "demographic revolution" that allegedly takes place in each country; they jabber about the propitious "age structure" of the population, etc. But for obvious reasons not one bourgeois sociologist ventures to mention the decisive fact that the rapid population growth of the U.S.S.R. is connected with the growth of the material and cultural well being of the Soviet people, with the liberation of the working people from exploitation, with the victory of the socialist system. Yet this is the only true explanation of the cause of the rapid population growth in the U.S.S.R. ...

At present the net population increase each year in the U.S.S.R. is more than 3,000,000. And this delights Soviet people.

The example of the great Soviet Union has taught free peoples to remake their life in their own interests. The living standard of the working people is rising in the people's democracies, where unemployment has been completely eradicated, production and consumption of industrial and agricultural products are increasing, and a growing share of the national income goes for the personal needs of the working people. Where the policy of the government is determined not by imperialists' profits but by the state's concern for the people's material welfare and cultural growth, society considers it a crime to preach war, hatred of other peoples and Malthusian ravings about "reducing" the population.

The Malthusians and their masters know that sooner or later they will have to bear responsibility for their cannibalistic views and activities. Their misanthropic ideology of brigandage meets with more and more forceful resistance from enlightened men of all countries. The peace-loving peoples' hatred of the American warmongers and their cannibalistic ideology is growing. To unmask the ideology of the warmongers tirelessly, to foil their criminal machinations—such is the duty of the fighters for peace, of all progressive mankind.

Intensifying the struggle for peace throughout the world, the peoples are more and more firmly opposing the imperialist warmongers who are trying to hurl mankind into a bloody

slaughter for the sake of monopolists' profits. The peoples are taking the fate of their countries into their own hands and building a bright new world—without drones and parasites, without bloody wars and men who advocate them, without Malthusians and their bosses. Already 800,000,000 people are successfully building this new world. To it and to it alone belongs the future.

'METHODS OF HITLERITE FASCISTS'

(Editorial)—EXPOSE THE WARMONGERS' IDEOLOGY. (Pravda, June 4, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) American imperialism, the most predatory and rapacious imperialism of modern times, is revealing its savage visage more and more to the peoples of the world. The American imperialists, committing unprecedented, evil crimes, have started along the path of Hitlerite tyranny, the path of bloody piracy.

The American millionaires and billionaires have turned the U.S.A. into a center of reaction, a hotbed of the ideology of obscurantism and hatred of mankind. They are striving to involve the peoples of the whole world in falsehood, to deceive the ordinary people and poison them with the venom of militarism and racial hatred in order to thrust the peoples into the abyss of a new world war for the enrichment of a handful of bloodstained speculators. ...

In their black business of deceiving the masses the American warmongers have borrowed the criminal methods of the Hitlerite fascists. Slander, falsehood, hypocrisy, demagogy, zoological racism, cannibalistic neo-Malthusianism, the flouting of all norms of human honor and morality—all these were part of the arsenal of the Hitlerite fascists, all these have been put to work by the American imperialists in the service of their predatory aims.

Fascist racism, the cult of force and of hatred for other people, has now become the officially recognized ideology in the U.S.A. It was with this that Hitler began the ideological preparations for his bloody adventures. It is with this that the American imperialists too have begun the unleashing of a new war. That arrant enemy of peace, the warmonger John Foster Dulles, in his book "War or Peace," asserts with arrogant cynicism that the Americans are a "higher race" destined to lead the world.

The propagation of fascist racism is accompanied by appeals to establish U.S. domination throughout the world by a "policy of strength and armaments," by open aggression, espionage and gross interference in the internal affairs of other states. The statement of Nance, the president of one of the American universities, urging that the "law of the jungle" be made the basis of American policy, has become known to the whole world. In order to justify the policy of imperialist war and brigandage, the American imperialists and their scholar lackeys are disseminating cannibalistic appeals for the mass extermination of people and are extolling at the top of their lungs criminal atomic and germ weapons. Pendell, a contemporary American Malthusian, who professes to be a scholar, openly advocates "reduction of the earth's population by 700,000,000."

Now, when the whole world had learned of the monstrous, bloody crimes of the American invaders against the peaceful population of Korea and China and against the POWs on Koje Island, it is perfectly clear that the outbreak of racial, cannibalistic ideology in the U.S.A. is not an accidental phenomenon nor a matter of private individuals. The propagation of militarism, racism, cosmopolitanism and neo-Malthusianism is the ideological foundation of the system of organized brigandage being set up by the U.S. ruling circles in the interests of the monopolies.

The American military has indeed shown the meaning of modern "American ideology" and the notorious "American way of life." In the almost two years of bloody intervention in Korea the American invaders have committed monstrous atrocities. They have surpassed the Hitler brigands by using in Korea such methods of mass destruction as napalm bombs and chemical and germ weapons. They have turned POW camps into camps of savage torture, into death camps.

All honest people throughout the world see that the ideology of military adventures and piracy which has been established in the U.S.A. and the bloody deeds of the American invaders in Korea are two sides of one and the same aggressive policy of American imperialism.

The evil crimes of the American aggressors indicate not strength but weakness. The American invaders are behaving in Korea like doomed men who see their day is soon over and who, having lost faith in themselves and in the capitalist system, are attempting to vent their despair and anger on mankind. This is indicated by the policy which the U.S. ruling circles are following—the policy of enslaving the peoples of Europe, of knocking together aggressive military blocs, of conducting unbridled war propaganda, of practicing criminal espionage, terror and diversionary actions against the peoples of the socialist camp, against the democratic organizations of the working people of all countries. The conclusion of a separate military agreement with the Bonn revanchist circles and the police reprisals against progressive figures in France and other European countries—all this shows again and again the criminal activities of the imperialists.

The piratical imperialist ideology and policy are meeting with a resolute rebuff on the part of all those to whom peace and freedom of the peoples are dear. The more the instigators of a new war rage, the greater the hatred and resistance they provoke on the part of all peace-loving peoples. ...

DUCLOS AND PROVOCATION

(Editorial)—AGAINST PROVOCATIONS OF IMPERIALIST REACTION. (Pravda, June 9, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) The American imperialists and their accomplices in the criminal plot against peace and the security of nations are stepping up their preparations for a new world war. The bloody crimes of the American military on Koje Island, the Bonn compact with Adenauer's revanchist clique, the Paris agreement on revival of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht, the vile fascist police provocation organized on orders from Washington by the French rulers against the militant vanguard of the democratic and patriotic forces of the French people, against the glorious Communist Party of France—all these facts expose the aggressive designs of the imperialist warmongers. ...

Now everybody knows that the inspirer and organizer of the vile police provocation in France was Washington, whither the Police Prefect of Paris, the right-wing Socialist Baylot was summoned in advance to receive appropriate directives and instructions. It is equally well known that it was the American imperialists who incited Adenauer to ban the Communist Party in Western Germany and organize a drive against the democratic forces of the German people.

The characteristic feature of the present situation in the countries of the aggressive Atlantic alliance is that the work of "strengthening the home front" in these countries is being done not only and not so much by the ruling circles of these countries as by the American imperialists. Not for nothing did the American aggressors reserve for themselves under the Atlantic pact the "right" to build their own military bases on the territories of the satellite countries, to maintain forces there in peace time; not for nothing did they obtain for themselves the "right" of gross interference in the internal life of these countries.

The millionaires and billionaires who have set up a fascist police regime in the U.S.A. are now bending every effort to install like regimes in the satellite countries. They are using for this purpose not only the reactionary governments which are in power there but also the military organizations of the Atlantic system. ...

The criminal actions of the imperialist warmongers are meeting more and more resolute resistance from the broad masses of the people, from the millions of common people of all countries. ...

Berserk French reaction is striving to decapitate the working class, to smash the Communist Party. The American imperialists and their French flunkeys have organized a plot against the internal and external security of France. The American interventionists want to install fascism in France, want to kill the idea of patriotism in the hearts of Frenchmen. This was the foul goal of Hitler, too, and it ended in disgraceful failure. The same disgraceful failure awaits the American claimants to world domination. ...

ZASLAVSKY ON ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

WHY THEY LIE. (By D. Zaslavsky. Pravda, June 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Recently Messrs. Truman and Acheson have been speaking garrulously and at length at various luncheons, dinners and suppers. This indicates not so much a good appetite as a certain agitation. In the scriptures it is written that in loquacity there is no salvation. Willy-nilly, the impression is formed that in their long and frequent speeches the rulers of the U.S.A. are unburdening their alarmed and anxious hearts.

This is confirmed by a coincidence in the speeches of Truman and Acheson. Speaking April 19 at a dinner of a convention of American newspaper editors, Acheson exclaimed: "We need strong and steady nerves!"

A month later President Truman, addressing cadets of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, proclaimed: "If we are to succeed we must have steady nerves and stout hearts!"

When people are well they do not notice either the nerves or the heart. When they begin to worry about the state of the one or the other, it suggests that something is wrong. In such cases their tongue usually gives them away. If the nerves are in order and the heart filled with noble courage, then the tongue is quiet, restrained, truthful. When the nerves give way and cowardice swarms into the heart, the tongue speaks thickly; instead of speech we hear abuse, and fear gives itself away by base falsehood.

It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the anti-Soviet speeches of Truman and Acheson. It is sufficient to say that not one of their speeches is without anti-Soviet attacks, without the cheapest slander of the Soviet Union.

Examples of such slander are innumerable. Here is one. The whole world knows that the U.S.A. is feverishly constructing military bases in all corners of the world. In this connection persistent stress is laid on the location of these bases, as near as possible to the frontiers of the U.S.S.R. The aggressive purpose of these measures is evident. After all, not one person in his sound mind believes that the United States needs bases in Norway or Turkey to defend American frontiers.

In the language of Acheson, however, these preparations for aggression against the Soviet land mean that the U.S.A. is displaying a love of peace while "the U.S.S.R. has displayed hostility." This statement was made by Acheson at a dinner on Armed Forces Day, May 16.

The whole world well knows that the U.S.A. is carrying on a frenzied arms race, forming aggressive military plots and alliances, openly interfering in the internal affairs of other states and maintaining forces even in time of peace on the territory of Britain, France and other satellites. The U.S. government has openly proclaimed the so-called "policy of strength," that is, the policy of American dictation. For almost two years now the U.S.A. has been waging a predatory war in Korea and committing acts of open aggression against the Chinese People's Republic. It is the U.S.A. which heads the aggressor core in the U.N. that is stubbornly thwarting all the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union.

In Truman's language this means that the Soviet Union allegedly "wishes to establish power, dictatorship and the rule of force over all countries," while the U.S.A., you see, is following a policy of peace. This was precisely what Truman stated in his speech at West Point May 20.

It is not difficult to see that there is nothing new or original in the slander to which Truman and Acheson are resorting. It is all hackneyed, trite lies.

The question arises: Why are they slandering with such zeal at this particular time? Evidently the cause must be sought in the interminable failures of American policy, in the fact that it is becoming ever more difficult to deceive peoples, including the American people, who are ceasing to believe in Truman's and Acheson's love of peace.

The U.S. rulers are becoming nervous.

The germ warfare in Korea has aroused the public opinion of the whole world. Acheson has tried to remain unperturbed and groundlessly to deny the accusations made, despite the fact that they have been proved beyond dispute. Afterwards Kenneth Enoch, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, gave detailed evidence of how the Americans are dropping plague and cholera bacilli over North Korea. Similar evidence was given by 1st Lt. John Quinn.

How could Truman and Acheson calm their nerves in this unexpected contingency? How was this received in Washington? With an increased helping of anti-Soviet slander. Did it work? No. A federation of American scientists sent a demand to Truman that an end be made of the inhuman crimes of the American military in Korea. The French people greeted Gen. Ridgway in Paris with shouts of "Get out of France, plague-general!" This was a test not only for Ridgway's nerves but also for Truman's.

Whatever you do, you cannot hide the truth from the peoples of the world!

The American military in Korea is trying to fool the world with stupid tales of the unwillingness of Korean POWs to return home. These stories were repeated by Truman in his speech at West Point. The American Generals Dodd and Colson, however, were obliged to confirm the facts of American atrocities on Koje Island. There are a number of indications of how nerves and hearts reacted in Washington at this time.

The American newspaper Daily Mirror reported that the Pentagon was furious. The Times Herald declared that the actions of the American authorities had led to a loss of American prestige in the eyes of all Asia. In Congress Senator Russell told the press: "Serious damage has been inflicted on our prestige not only in the Far East but throughout the world. The whole country has suffered humiliation because an official, presumably responsible, admitted crimes and violations of international law by the U.S.A."

The British bourgeois press, for its part, said that henceforth it would be impossible to believe the statements of the American government concerning the reasons for dragging out the armistice negotiations in Korea.

Day after day the American military are openly committing atrocities and acts of brigandage and in their frenzy go further and further in aggression, while Truman and Acheson assure the peoples of their "love of peace."

Truman has sworn that the U.S. government is not thinking of aggression, that all the fuss about the "European army" is exclusively in the interests of defense, etc. At the same time the American General Grow revealed in his diary the American government's aggressive plans and intentions. For his frankness Gen. Grow was hidden further in the Pentagon, but then the French bourgeois press published the so-called Admiral Fechteler "report," containing cynical admissions of the plans for American aggression, directed not only against the people's democracies but also against Britain and France. Next, Bullene, a frank American general of the Chemical Corps, thrust himself forward and blabbed about the plans for aggressive chemical warfare, for all to hear. It's difficult to keep one cat in the bag, but how can you keep a whole handful of general-cats in the bag of American aggression? This was certainly a strain on the nerves of American statesmen.

The Soviet notes on the peace treaty with Germany could not but provoke a new paroxysm of anti-Soviet hysteria in Washington. The firm endeavor of the Soviet government to ensure peace in Europe by unifying Germany on democratic lines produced an immense impression on the peoples of the world. By an overwhelming majority the German people expressed their sympathy with the Soviet government's proposal. Heaping up mountains of lies, the U.S. rulers compelled their agents in Western Germany, France and other countries to sign post-haste the shameful and criminal separate military agreement which is converting Western Germany into an American springboard and assigns to the German people, on its seized land, the role of cannon fodder for American piratical imperialism.

The treaties were signed at Bonn and Paris. But were the American rulers' nerves calmed? No. They are looking into the future with confusion and fear. The day of the signing of the separate military agreement has become a "black day" for Germany. The sinister plague-general Ridgway has arrived in Paris as the herald of a war of brigandage. He had an opportunity to convince himself of the attitude of the French people toward him and to his masters. The French reactionaries are committing one base crime after another in order to clear the way for the plague-general. By the arrest of Stil and Duclos French reaction is attempting to deprive the French Communist

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The Bonn Pact and Division in Western Ranks

International Review: IMPERIALIST ADVENTURIST POLICY. (By Ya. Viktorov. Pravda, June 8, p. 3. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The text of the separate agreement signed in Bonn May 26 has been made public. It wholly confirms the description of the Bonn compact contained in the Soviet government's note of May 24,* which stressed the fact that "the agreement is actually an open military alliance on the part of the United States, Britain and France with the government of Western Germany, whereby the German people are being involved by the Bonn government in the preparations of a new war." ...

The overwhelming majority of the German people considers the day of the signing of the Bonn separate agreement a "black day" in its history. The tempestuous and growing movement of protest against the separate agreement throughout Germany, the mass demonstrations and numerous strikes in Western Germany vividly attest to the fact that the German people are rejecting the illegal, criminal deal of the revanchist Adenauer clique with the bosses of the American-British bloc. The movement of protest against the Bonn compact is also developing more and more widely in France, Britain and other countries.

The signing of the agreements in Bonn and Paris also caused serious alarm among part of the bourgeois circles of the Western countries. There remains less and less of the trite optimism of the first days. Notes of alarm, expressing uncertainty and fear of the consequences of the Western powers' present policy, are resounding more and more frequently and persistently in the bourgeois press. ...

The tense atmosphere in the West European countries and the agitated state of public opinion in these countries may be judged by the fact that representatives of the ruling circles are more and more often obliged to make soothing statements, the implications of which are as follows: the agreement of course has been signed, but it has not yet come into force; after all, it has not yet been ratified. It was in this spirit that French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman spoke the other day. A similar statement, incidentally, was made by former Prime Minister Attlee, in an interview with the press: "It is one thing to sign the agreement, it is quite another thing to ratify it."

Such utterances, it is not difficult to understand, constitute nothing but a maneuver. The attempts of Schuman, who has subordinated French policy to the American dictate, to pose as "defender" of France's national interests can only evoke a smile. But the fact that Schuman has to resort to maneuvers is noteworthy.

It should be noted that in the U.S.A., too, voices resound louder and louder with appeals that there be no hurry for ratification of the Bonn agreement, on which Acheson is insisting with such zeal. Worthy of a certain amount of attention, in particular, is the utterance of banker James Warburg, who sent a telegram to members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in which he appeals to them to make an over-all study of possibilities for negotiating a settlement of the German question before approving the permanent partition of Germany under the terms of the Bonn agreement. ... The telegram from Warburg, a man who is far from holding progressive views, reflects the alarm of those strata of the American bourgeoisie which are becoming more and more afraid that the adventurist policy of the ruling circles may lead to disastrous consequences.

And that is the crux of the matter: namely, that the Bonn and Paris deals, of which the U.S. ruling circles are the prime organizers and inspirers, exposed with utmost clarity both the aggressive and the adventurist character of American imperialism's policy.

By no means fortuitous is the fact that both the American and the British bourgeois press carry articles expressing doubts as to the durability of the deals concluded in Bonn and Paris. Thus, the well-known reactionary American publicist Walter Lippmann makes plain in an article in the New York Herald Tribune that a policy based on the partitioning and dismemberment of Germany cannot be considered realistic. ...

It is not only the unreliability of the deal with Adenauer that is disturbing the Western bourgeoisie, especially the British and the French. The ruling circles of Britain and France watch with apprehension the growing protest movement on the part of the masses of the people. At the same time they are alarmed to no small degree by the appearance on the political arena of a dangerous rival in the form of German militarism, for which the U.S.A. earmarks the role of the leading force in the notorious "European community." However, Britain's and France's means and possibilities of combating the predominant influence of German imperialism are dwindling as they become more and more dependent on the U.S.A. But after all, this is precisely where deals like the ones made in Bonn and Paris lead.

Thus, the skein of internal antagonisms in the imperialist camp is becoming more and more tangled. The Bonn and Paris deals presage not only intensification of the Western powers' military preparations but also exacerbation of the wrangling among them.

Foolhardiness of aims, the mad desire for world domination —these are the sources of the adventurism of aggressive American policy. It is this adventurism that makes it doubly dangerous to the cause of peace and peaceful international cooperation. The growth of the struggle against carrying out the criminal Bonn compact indicates that the peoples are becoming more and more conscious of this danger.

BRITAIN AND THE SEPARATE TREATY WITH BONN. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, June 6, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) London—The deal between the Western powers and the Bonn revanchists and the signing of the agreement on formation of the notorious "European army" have been met by all the honorable people of Britain as a serious threat to the cause of peace. Anxious admissions are constantly appearing in the bourgeois papers. They are obliged to note that the conclusion of the separate treaty, which signifies inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, is permeated "with the spirit of Locarno"—the spirit of war.

Thus, The Times, which is close to government circles, points out that the signing of these treaties "is making the reunification of Germany more difficult and remote." The Times and other papers cannot conceal their anxiety over the revival of German militarism, which in half a century has twice plunged mankind into bloody wars. ...

The conclusion of the separate treaty with Bonn and of the agreements in Paris deals a fresh blow to Britain's positions in Europe. The Manchester Guardian, for example, expresses fear that with time the "leading role" in the Council of Europe and in European affairs in general will be played by Western Germany.

The treaty between Britain and the countries participating in the infamous "European Defense Community" and the protocol linking this "community" with the aggressive North Atlantic alliance signify Britain's being drawn into the "European army" by the back door. Britain's present obligations scarcely distinguish her from the other participants in the "European army." Suffice it to remark that the British government is granting the opportunity "to undergo training" in the British Isles "to the military personnel of the community," including the German militarists.

Lord Beaverbrook, minister in Churchill's war cabinet and an influential figure in Conservative circles, recently delivered a sharp criticism of the government's policy on the German question, demanding the withdrawal of British forces from Western Germany and Europe. Voicing Beaverbrook's point of view, the Sunday Express writes of the situation that has arisen as a result of the signing of the separate treaty with Bonn: "This situation is one which creates a great danger for us. It must bring about a weakening of the bonds linking us with our Empire. We cannot be a part of Europe and the nucleus of the Empire at

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 18, pp. 7-11.

the same time, for we are not able to bind the Empire to Europe; its interests lie outside Europe." The Beaverbrook press also stresses the growing danger of further competition on the part of Western Germany in world markets.

Tying Britain more and more strongly to the chariot of its adventurist policy in Europe, the United States is rendering easier for itself the task of further penetration into Britain's colonies and their enslavement by American imperialism.

At the same time the U.S.A. is intensifying the offensive against the positions of the British bourgeoisie within Britain itself. The Financial Times, organ of City business circles, says that, having linked itself by treaties to the "European community," Britain is now making "the chief principle of its home policy the creation and support of this community, and this may yet bring for Britain the necessity of sacrificing some of its sovereign rights in the future." This would seem to mean the possibility of Britain's joining the "Schuman Plan" and the so-called "European Federation" being planned by the United States.

Commenting on the signing of the separate treaty with Western Germany, the British papers are devoting much attention to yet another, at first glance "technical," question. A short time after this treaty comes into effect Britain will have to take upon itself costs of maintaining its forces in Western Germany, 160,000,000 pounds sterling a year, now covered by the Bonn government. ...

Certain frank statements throw light on the nature of the backstage relationships among the Western powers. The weekly New Statesman and Nation remarks that conclusion of the agreements in Bonn and Paris was "a victory for American diplomacy," operating by fierce pressure, and that Britain has again surrendered to the U.S.A. But the "victory" for American diplomacy, the weekly there and then admits, "is neither complete nor decisive." The journal clearly has in mind the bickerings which are growing in the camp of the imperialist pirates.

On the other hand, the inspirers and organizers of the policy of preparation of a new war are experiencing ever greater fear of the developing protest movement by the masses of the people in France, Germany, Britain and other countries. The British papers repeat as with one voice that it was considerably easier to sign the separate treaty than to obtain its ratification by the parliaments of the West European states. ...

In the West German Press: VOICES OF DISILLUSION AND ALARM. (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, June 9, p. 4. 1400 words. Excerpts:) Berlin— ... How deeply alarmed West German bourgeois circles are is indicated by the fact that some of their papers are calling for prevention of ratification of the separate treaty. Many papers warn the Bundestag Deputies of the serious responsibility they will have to bear to the people for this act of national betrayal. ...

In Western Germany the people's movement in opposition to the fatal policy of the Bonn clique, which is leading the people into American slavery in the name of realization of its own revanchist plans, is developing more and more widely. The West Berlin Pro und Kontra says that "no one except the United States of America, the Chancellor and the heavy industry magnates who stand behind him welcomes the contractual agreement."

In recent days, the press which supports Adenauer has been making attempts to placate public opinion by worn-out and long since exposed methods. Venal scribblers are hinting to readers that the Bonn treaty is, so to speak, a "temporary measure which should pave the way to a final peace treaty."

Nevertheless, everyone well knows that the aggressors' Paris deal regarding "the European army," like the Bonn deal which is inseparable from it, is concluded for 50 years, which testifies to the absence of any kind of interest in a peace treaty by the present controllers of Western Germany's fate.

It is already difficult now to deceive the population of Western Germany. The movement against the Bonn compact of the militarists is growing and increasing in strength with every day, adding to its ranks fresh detachments from the most diverse social strata of Western Germany.

STRENGTHEN UNITY OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES!—At All-Polish Conference Against Remilitarization of Western Germany. (By Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko. Pravda, June 10, p. 3. 1300 words. Excerpts:) Warsaw—The Polish people replied with a mighty wave of protest meetings to the imperialist Bonn compact between the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France and the fascist revanchist Adenauer clique. ...

An all-Polish conference against the remilitarization of Western Germany, for a peaceful and just settlement of the German problem on the basis of the Soviet proposals, was held June 9 in Warsaw.

The delegates to the conference listened with interest to a speech by Ellie Schmidt, leader of a delegation from the German Democratic Republic. ...

"The imperialist Bonn agreement, cemented by Adenauer's Judas signature, is an agreement for national betrayal," Schmidt stated. "A large part of the German people recognizes the Oder-Neisse frontier as a frontier of peace. This frontier can never be violated by anybody. It serves and will serve the cause of friendship among peace-loving peoples."

Schmidt pointed out that in face of the conspiracy of the imperialists, who are trying to turn Western Germany into a springboard for military aggression, the German Democratic Republic is obliged to concern itself with ensuring its security. ...

WHAT IS CONTAINED IN SECRET ARTICLES OF BONN AGREEMENT? (Pravda, April 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—According to an ADN report, the Nuremberg Achtuhrblatt has reported from Bonn that the secret protocols to the separate Bonn agreement, "which will not be published or ratified by the parliaments," contain clauses providing for full militarization of Western Germany. The paper points out that a secret protocol which regulates the implementation of rearmament of Western Germany "contains details of the location of divisions and army groups, distribution of aircraft, weapons, etc."

The paper adds: "Blank's administration (Blank is the de facto War Minister of the Bonn government.—Ed.) is now occupied with great zeal on preparatory work for forming contingents of West German forces."

BONN PACT OPENS ROAD TO FASCISM. (Pravda, June 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN Agency reports that there has been an exchange of letters between the High Commissioners of the Western powers and the Bonn government in connection with the military, separate agreement. The High Commissioners assured the Bonn government that after this agreement comes into force the Hitlerite party, the Gestapo, the SD, the SS and SA will again exist in Western Germany on a legal footing.

American-British Rivalry in the Dominions

AGGRAVATION OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM FOR SUPREMACY IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS. (By A. Mileikovsky. Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 2, February [published in March], pp. 74-89. 13,000 words. Condensed text:) In 1928 Comrade Stalin pointed out that "of all the contradictions in the capitalist camp, the main contradiction has become that between American capitalism and British capitalism. Take the question of oil, which is of decisive importance both for the construction of the capitalist economy and for war; or take the question of markets for commodity export, which are of the greatest importance for the life and development of world capitalism, for goods cannot be produced without an assured market for them; or take the question of markets for export of capital, which is a characteristic feature of the epoch of imperialism; or, finally, take the question of ways to obtain markets for goods or for raw materials—all these basic questions resolve into one basic problem, the problem of the struggle for world hegemony between Britain and America. Wherever America, this country of gigantically growing capitalism, may penetrate, into China, the colonies, South America or Africa, everywhere she encounters enormous obstacles in the shape of Britain's already established positions." *

During the second world war the imperialists of the U.S.A. and Britain temporarily united in order to "channel" the aggression of the fascist powers against the U.S.S.R. and at the same time to eliminate from the world markets their most dangerous competitors, Germany, Japan and Italy. However, the alliance between the U.S.A. and Britain did not eliminate Anglo-American rivalry, but only changed its aspect. It was during the second world war, when the U.S.A. and Britain were joined by military alliance, that the American imperialists were able to seize many of the positions formerly consolidated by Britain. They undermined the British monopoly of the oil resources of the Near East; they made use of the sharp reduction in Britain's commodity exports to gain possession of her sales markets; American monopolists acquired a considerable part of Britain's foreign capital investments, which she sold during the war; and during the war Britain lost her undivided sway over the most important naval and air routes. From an ally of equal standing Britain became the "junior partner" of the U.S.A.

The formation after the war of the American-British aggressive bloc, aimed at the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and the national liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries, in no way facilitated softening of the contradictions between the old imperialist rivals. The intensification of these contradictions is a characteristic feature of the intensification of the general crisis of capitalism since the second world war. American imperialism is waging a bitter struggle with Britain for export markets, sources of raw materials (especially oil and strategic materials) and spheres of capital investment.

The colonies are the most important objective of U.S. expansion inside the imperialist camp. ...

The U.S. imperialists, while making it their main purpose to prepare a piratical war against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, are at the same time waging a struggle to liquidate Britain's colonial monopoly. Expansion in the British Dominions occupies a prominent place in the American imperialists' struggle against Britain's colonial monopoly.

The British imperialists followed a "closed door" policy in their colonies, but they could not openly carry out such a policy in the Dominions, which enjoy a certain limited independence in external relations. Here the British imperialists were obliged to resort to more veiled forms of preserving their privileges (preferential tariffs, currency policy and later the sterling area). However, this did not create an insuperable barrier to competitors. Therefore it was not an accident that the Dominions and the semicolonies in which Britain was dominant became objectives of the economic expansion of American capital long before the first world war.

During the first world war the United States won economic preponderance in Canada and reduced Britain to second place in the South American countries. As a result of the second world war the U.S.A. has almost entirely subordinated Canada, has taken up firm positions in all the South American countries where it had formerly had to share hegemony with Britain (Argentina, Brazil and Chile), has swung the British Dominions of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa into its orbit and has also been able to export goods and capital on an extensive scale to the British colonies in Asia and Africa.

In the postwar period the U.S. imperialists have intensified their offensive against the positions held by British imperialism. They are trying to bring the other British Dominions under their influence as they have Canada. The British imperialists, striving to avert the collapse of their Empire and the swallowing of its individual parts by their American "ally," regard the Dominions as the first line of defense against U.S. expansion. The ruling circles of Britain are bending all their efforts to keep the Dominions inside the British Empire and to strengthen their economic positions in the colonies.

The struggle between the U.S.A. and Britain for domination in the British Dominions and colonial possessions is taking place amid the further intensification of the crisis of the colonial system. The peoples of the colonies do not want to be the objects of imperialist plunder any longer. They are intensifying the struggle against the colonizers for their freedom and independence. Against this background, the American and British imperialists are striving to put down the oppressed peoples' struggle by force of arms. At the same time they are trying by various methods to conceal the aggressive nature of their predatory plans and measures in the colonies and dependent countries. The American imperialists are making themselves out to be "defenders of the colonial peoples," partisans of liquidation of the existing colonial system and above all of the British colonial empire. The British imperialists on their part assiduously spread the story that they are voluntarily abnegating power in the colonies and converting the British Empire into the so-called "Commonwealth of Nations." It is notable that the British imperialists began to spread this legend about the "Commonwealth of Nations" after the first world war, in the period of the general crisis of capitalism, when the great October socialist revolution had shaken the system of colonial slavery to its foundations and when amid the rise in the colonial peoples' national liberation movement it had already become hard for the imperialists to preserve the system of colonial oppression by the old methods.

The British imperialists are trying to represent the relations between Britain and her Dominions as a model of "cooperation." They are trying to prove that all the colonies in the British Empire can at some date attain the level of development reached by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, which have turned from former settlement colonies of Britain into formally independent Dominions supposedly equal to Britain in status.

The intensification of the crisis of the colonial system of imperialism, brought about by the world historic victory of the Soviet Union in the second world war, by the growth in the progressive forces and the intensification in the worldwide movement in defense of peace and democracy, has led to the British imperialists being obliged to afford Dominion status to their "colored" colonies of India, Pakistan and Ceylon in the postwar period and also a fictitious independence to Burma.

Depicting these maneuvers as manifestations of a policy of turning Britain's colonial empire into a "Commonwealth of Nations," the British imperialists are trying by every possible means to conceal from the masses the predatory nature of the policy followed by British imperialism, to confuse the colonial peoples with lies and to keep them within the British Empire by

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XI, p. 198.

promises of reform and Dominion status. There is an increased flow of banal writings, soaked in lies and hypocrisy, from the pens of the "learned" lackeys of British imperialism, about the miraculous transformation of the Empire into the "Commonwealth of Nations," about the "British family of nations," about the "Empire without imperialism" which is alleged to be a prototype of cooperation among all the peoples of the world. An example of writings of this type is H. Drummond Wolff's book "Commonwealth: The British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations—Foundations of Lasting Peace," published in London in 1950; also E. Estorick's "Changing Empire," New York, 1950. However, the relentless logic of facts refutes the imperialists' lies. The peoples of India, Pakistan and Ceylon have received Dominion status instead of genuine independence as a result of their many years of stubborn struggle, and they and the people of Burma who were given fictitious independence are becoming ever more convinced that the deal concluded by the British colonizers with the local feudal magnates and comprador bourgeoisie was directed against the workers, peasants and all the working people of these countries. India, Pakistan and Ceylon received Dominion status but continue to be under the heel of British imperialism.

The lying assertions of the British imperialists and their agents that the peoples of the British colonies can receive independence on the basis of Dominion status, remaining within the British Empire, are exposed in the program of the Communist Party of India. "In order to become a genuinely independent state, India must break with the Empire, put an end to the domination of British capital in the country's economy and free herself of British advisors." *

An enormous gulf of national and social inequality divides the old Dominions, which have become junior partners of Britain in imperialist plunder, and the new Dominions, which are presently Britain's semicolonies. Meanwhile, the contradictions between Britain and her old Dominions are becoming constantly deeper and more acute. The American imperialists are making use of these contradictions in their policy of breaking Britain away from her Dominions and bringing them under their [American] influence. They are intensifying their offensive against the markets of the British Empire, trying to break up the tariff alliance linking Britain with her Dominions (Imperial preference).

The interest of the monopoly capital of Britain and her Dominions in joint plunder of the colonies and in joint use of imperial markets forms the basis for the bloc of the ruling circles of these countries. V. I. Lenin wrote that Britain and the Dominions constitute an alliance among privileged members of a monopoly whose purpose is collaboration in plunder of the "yellow," the "black," etc. † But this alliance of imperialist robbers, like every imperialist bloc, is unstable: it is torn by internal contradictions.

In his report at the 15th Party Congress in 1927 J. V. Stalin, speaking of the unevenness of development of capitalism, called Britain a country of economic decline, and its Dominions Canada and Australia "countries which have made advances in recent years." In this connection Comrade Stalin emphasized that "the Dominions and a number of very important markets in the East are slipping" from Britain's hands. ‡

The unevenness of economic development between Britain and her Dominions became more marked as a result of the second world war, and has intensified the centrifugal tendencies in the British Empire which are facilitating the penetration of American imperialism in the British Dominions. Favorable conditions for development of war industry arose in the overseas Dominions, the territory of which, like that of the U.S.A., was not affected by enemy action. By increasing their output of war material and supplying it to the combatant countries, the capitalists in the Dominions, like the U.S. imperialists, made fabulous profits from their arms deliveries. The Dominions overtook Britain in rate of increase of industrial production.

Growth in Industrial Output
In Britain and the Dominions
(Prewar = 100)*

Year	Britain	Canada	Australia†	New Zealand	U. of So. Africa‡
1945	—	173	136	133	176
1946	101	156	134	135	186
1947	110	172	145	144	197
1948	124	178	151	148	—

* "Reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee—33rd Report: A Review of Commonwealth Trade," London, 1949, p. 26.
† Number of workers employed in industry.
‡ Manufacturing only.

The Dominions reached their peak industrial development during the first and more particularly the second world wars. The fall in industrial production in the Dominions which began at the end of the war was halted and changed into a new upswing again as a result of militarization of their economy and conversion of industry to a war footing by the ruling circles on the orders of the American-British imperialists for the purpose of preparing an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and the whole camp of peace, democracy and socialism. The militarization of the economy of the Dominions is leading to a curtailment of civil branches of industry, to a worsening of the position of the working people in these countries, to a rise in prices of goods of prime necessity, to an increase in taxes and rise in inflation.

Despite the growth of industry in the Dominions, the proportion of foreign capital in their economy has not fallen. The positions of the British monopolies, weakened as a result of the second world war, have been taken by the American monopolies.

A new feature in the export of capital from the U.S.A. to the Dominions, as to other capitalist countries, is the growth of state capital investments as well as private. Favorable conditions for the export of capital in the form of state investments were created as a result of conversion of the Dominions into active partners in the American-British military bloc. The American capitalists, the bosses of the aggressive bloc, have ensured themselves privileges for investing capital in the British Dominions. The U.S. monopolists are gaining control of strategic branches of industry and arms enterprises in the Dominions.

During the second world war Britain's position as a creditor of the Dominions grew weaker. Some of the British investments in the Dominions were liquidated, i.e., bought out by the governments of the Dominions, and fell into the hands of local monopolists. Export of capital from Britain to the Dominions after the war did not compensate for the reduction in British investments during the war years. After the war some of the Dominions even became creditors of Britain. Canada, for example, gave Britain a loan of $1,250,000,000 in 1946 and then took part in the deliveries to Britain under the "Marshall Plan." However, the long-term investments of British capital in the Dominions are still considerable; the Dominions are obliged to pay Britain heavy tribute in the form of interest and dividends....

The growth of industry in the Dominions, although it has come about in the one-sided, abnormal way characteristic of a war economy, has led to curtailment in the Empire sales by a number of important branches of British industry and has led to undermining the "division of labor" between the metropolitan country and the Dominions, with the help of which Britain maintained her rule within the Empire.

The development of industry in the Dominions is arousing great alarm among the ruling circles of Britain. For example, the authors of a number of articles published in The Economist, organ of the City, under the general title "Australia, a New Industrial Power" do not conceal their anxiety lest Australian steel "compete on foreign markets" and that the shipbuilding, tractor and automobile industries in Australia have been able to do without import of parts since the war. ...

Canada has begun to export her industrial goods to other countries. She is striving to retain and strengthen the positions she acquired in foreign markets during the war in connection with the temporary elimination of British competition.

* Bolshevik, No. 9, 1951, p. 65.
† V. I. Lenin, "Notebooks on Imperialism" [in Russian], State Political Publishing House, 1939, p. 468.
‡ J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. X, pp. 275-276.

The industrial monopolies of the Dominions are experiencing ever increasing difficulties in disposing of their goods on their home markets as a result of the increasing impoverishment of the masses. They are therefore squeezing their British rivals out of the markets in the British colonies. It is significant that the Dominions export foodstuffs and raw materials to Britain, but export mainly manufactured goods to the other British Empire countries. For example, 60% of Canada's exports to Britain between 1946 and 1949 in terms of value were comprised of foodstuffs, but 77% of her exports to the sterling area countries other than Britain were made up of manufactured goods. *

The aspirations of the industrial monopolies in the Dominions to win foreign markets form the economic basis of their increasing "local imperialism." V. I. Lenin pointed out that "two currents of imperialism (both fully reconcilable)" are characteristic of the Dominions:

"(1) Great power imperialism (participation in the imperialism of Great Britain) and

"(2) Local imperialism."†

The imperialist bourgeoisie of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa is openly striving to seize control of the British colonial possessions adjacent to the Dominions, in order to use them as export markets and spheres for the profitable investment of capital.

During the second world war, when British imperialism was unable to defend its colonial possessions with its own forces, the British Dominions and the United States emerged as claimants to the British colonial "heritage." The defeats inflicted on Britain by imperialist Japan in Southeast Asia, the poor fighting ability of the British armed forces in Africa and the Near East, and Britain's yielding of her strategic positions in the Western Atlantic (the transfer of territory to the United States for establishment of military bases in September, 1940, in exchange for 50 destroyers), all seriously undermined the prestige of British imperialism in the eyes of the imperialists of the Dominions.

In connection with the marked enfeeblement of Britain's military and political positions the ruling circles of the Dominions gravitated increasingly toward the U.S.A. The governments of the Dominions see in the American imperialists a power with the help of which they hope to keep the colonial peoples of the Empire in check. They are trying to act the part of mediator, "link" between the U.S.A. and Britain, and are demanding their own sphere of influence inside the British Empire. The U.S. monopolists are supporting these aspirations of the ruling circles of the Dominions and making use of them in their own interests.

As far back as 1942 Smuts, at that time Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, wrote an article in the American magazine Life, in which he expounded a "plan for reorganizing the administration of the British Empire," which had clearly been approved by Washington. The "Smuts Plan" provided for dividing the Empire into "spheres of influence," each of which was to consist of a group of colonies. It was proposed to set up a council consisting of representatives of the British government and the governments of the Dominions concerned to administer each of these "spheres of influence." In accordance with this "plan," "guidance" over the whole of Africa was to pass to the Union of South Africa.

In 1943 the then Australian Prime Minister Curtin stated that Australia and New Zealand ought to have the predominant voice in settling questions concerning the colonies in the South Pacific. In January, 1944, a conference of representatives of the governments of Australia and New Zealand was held in Canberra, at which it was decided to set up an Australia—New Zealand regional "defense" zone, including the southwestern and southern parts of the Pacific.

The Australian Professor Price revealed the true purport of these imperialist strivings on the part of the ruling circles of Australia in his book. "Australia," he wrote, "has stated her intention to run her own Empire, to play a leading role in the Southwest Pacific and take part in the settlement of international questions." *

The imperialist circles of Canada are striving to include the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere in their sphere of influence. They long ago stated their claims to Newfoundland. Finally, in 1949, they obtained the adherence of this British Dominion to Canada as a tenth province. The Canadian monopolists are displaying great activity in the British West Indies. During the second world war, when the government of Canada won the right to "defend" this territory, the influence of the Canadian monopolies increased considerably there. However, the Canadian ruling circles, behind whose backs stand the American monopolies, are not confining their expansion to the Western part of the Atlantic, and their intrigues are considerably more extensive.

At the Congress of the Canadian Association of Manufacturers in the summer of 1946 it was openly stated that Canada ought to compete with Britain in the Empire markets. Since the war Canada has set up an extensive network of consulates in the British Empire countries and has begun systematically to send special trade missions to these countries to search for new markets.

The Union of South Africa has also increased its expansion in Empire markets. An agreement for a customs union between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia came into force April 1, 1949. The aim of this union, as the agreement points out, is gradual elimination of customs duties and trade barriers between these two countries. The agreement envisages the possibility of any state or territory of Africa associating itself with this customs union.

The new correlation of forces between Britain and her Dominions, which arose as a result of the second world war, and the exacerbation of contradictions between them, which the U.S. imperialists are using for their own purposes, come to light sharply at all postwar imperial conferences. ...

In January, 1950, a conference of the "British Commonwealth" countries was convened at Colombo (Ceylon) with a view to working out a special kind of British "Marshall Plan" for the countries of Southeast Asia. At this conference Britain tried to forge a bloc with the Dominions for the struggle against the national liberation movement of the peoples of Southeast Asia and protection of the Indian Ocean zone, with the support of the Dominions, from the aggressive pretensions of the U.S.A. However, this scheme also fell through as a result of contradictions between the ruling circles of Britain and the Dominions. Wall Street took advantage of the desire of the imperialists of the Dominions to make use of the weakness of Britain's economic, financial and military positions for the creation of their own colonial "miniature empires" to obstruct acceptance of the British proposals. Not the British plan but a plan dictated by the U.S.A. and submitted by the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Spender, was adopted at the conference in Colombo.

The "Spender Plan," or, as it subsequently began to be called, the "Colombo Plan," envisages participation of the U.S.A. in affording so-called "assistance" to the countries of Southeast Asia, i.e., in substance extends to these countries the notorious "Point Four" of the Truman program, designed to Marshallize all colonial and semicolonial countries.

The inspirers of the "Colombo Plan" publicize it in all possible ways, asserting that the aim of this "plan" is to raise the standard of living of the peoples of the countries of Southeast Asia. The distribution of funds under the "Colombo Plan" shows the spuriousness and hypocrisy of the claims. The appropriations under this "plan" are earmarked for construction of military objectives and extraction of various types of strategic raw materials in the countries of Southeast Asia. ...

The ruling circles of Britain hoped to use for their own interests the situation that arose in connection with the heavy defeats suffered by the American forces in Korea. These defeats revealed to the whole world the weakness of the U.S. war machine, the sharp discrepancy between the pretensions of the American imperialists to world domination and the possibilities of realizing them. The British government hoped, with the

* Board of Trade Journal, Aug. 5, 1950, p. 287.
† V. I. Lenin, "Notebooks on Imperialism," p. 478.

* A. Grenfell Price, "Australia Comes of Age," Melbourne, 1945, pp. 139-140.

support of the Dominions, to enlist Wall Street's consent to Britain's monopoly influence, at least in the Imperial possessions in the Indian Ocean, and to the delimitation of spheres of influence in Asia. However, the American imperialists refused to accept the British proposals. On this occasion too they made use of their network of agents in the ruling circles of the Dominions, supporting their separatist tendencies, their "local imperialism." At the Empire conference in London in January, 1951, where one of the chief questions was again the "Colombo Plan," Wall Street once more pulled all levers to thwart the routine demonstration of "Empire unity" which the British ruling circles tried to organize. The representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa again opposed centralization of "defense" of the Empire and demanded "greater independence" in neighboring British colonial possessions. It was in fact the American monopolies that were operating behind the ruling circles of the Dominions, camouflaging their expansionist designs under the screen of "national interests."

In the struggle against the British imperialists, the American imperialists rely on their strengthened economic and political positions in the Dominions. In the years of the second world war the economic predominance of American capital in Canada was reinforced by a number of military-political agreements which tied this British Dominion for good and all to the chariot of American imperialism. As a result of the second world war the American imperialists considerably strengthened their positions in the Pacific Dominions, too, which are the most dependent on Britain from the economic and political standpoint. ...

However, the British imperialists, while retreating in face of Wall Street's onslaught, are at the same time desperately defending the privileges that are still preserved for them in the Dominions and imperial possessions. In reply to the reduction of Canadian purchases in Britain effected at the end of 1948, Britain, and under its pressure the Dominions and colonies affiliated to the sterling bloc, began to reduce purchases in Canada. Alarmed at this, Canadian businessmen in September, 1949, set up a dollar-sterling committee, the aim of which is to stimulate a reciprocal exchange of goods between "dollar" Canada and the countries of the sterling zone. The British imperialists are making use of the fact that the U.S.A. cannot compensate Canada for the reduction of its exports to Britain, since in respect to a number of commodities the U.S.A. itself is Canada's competitor in foreign markets. The farmers of the Canadian prairie provinces are especially interested in the British market. However, the U.S.A. is not only not inclined to help Canada sell its export surpluses of wheat but, on the contrary, is taking all measures to oust its Canadian wheat competitor from the world market.

The British monopolies also make use of Canada's interest in marketing nonferrous metals, timber and other raw materials on the British market. ...

The militarization of the economy of Canada is leading not only to intensification of the economic penetration of American monopolies into this country but also to de facto occupation of a number of its regions by the American armed forces. ...

Thus, the system of aggressive military measures within the framework of the Atlantic bloc turned out to be a most effective instrument in the hands of American imperialism for expansion in Canada and ousting British capital there. By the same methods the American imperialists are trying to capture other British Dominions where the British imperialists still preserve relatively stable positions. ...

As opposed to Canada, the economy of which is tied to the dollar, the other British Dominions are affiliated to the sterling bloc, the function of which is, together with the system of Imperial preferences, to serve as a hoop binding the disintegrating "British Commonwealth." American imperialism is waging a fierce offensive against these "Commonwealth" foundations—Imperial preferences and the sterling bloc. Demands to revoke the preferences and liquidate the sterling bloc were officially submitted at the end of 1945 to the British delegation which arrived in Washington to ask for a loan.

Having received from the U.S.A. in 1946 an enslaving loan of $3,750,000,000, Britain was compelled under the pressure of the U.S. ruling circles to make certain concessions. At the international conference in Geneva in October, 1947, the British government announced its consent to revoke 5% and substantially reduce 25% of all Imperial preferences. Under the Geneva agreement, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, for their part, made big concessions to the United States. However, as a result of the depletion of gold and dollar reserves Britain and the Dominions introduced tight import restrictions in 1948 on goods from the dollar zone. This weakened the significance of the concessions granted by the Dominions to the U.S.A. under the Geneva agreement; the U.S. share in the imports of the Dominions began to diminish from 1949 onwards.

At the customs conference in Annecy (France) in 1949 the U.S. representative, Harriman, demanded that all preferences be revoked and the customs tariff be reduced still further. The U.S.A. reduced its purchases in the Dominions, which led to still greater diminution of the Dominions' dollar reserves.

In June, 1949, Britain convened a conference of finance ministers of the "British Commonwealth" countries. Under pressure from Britain, the finance ministers of the Dominions agreed to recommend to the governments of the countries which they represented that imports from dollar zone countries be reduced 25%, beginning July 1, 1949.

With a view to extending its trade expansion in the countries of the British Empire, the U.S. government brought fresh pressure on Britain. In September, 1949, it brought about devaluation of the pound sterling and the currencies tied to it, in order to stimulate investments of American capital in British Empire countries and, by so doing, to augment its share in the trade of these countries. The devaluation of the currencies promoted a certain growth in export of American capital to the Dominions. However, the attack upon imperial preferences by the American imperialists at the end of 1950 at the international trade conference in Torquay (Britain) was unsuccessful.

The U.S. share in the imports of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, although it increased as a result of the war, is nevertheless less than the share of Britain, which maintains its domination in the capital market of these countries, too. However, in a number of branches, in particular the automobile, rubber and oil-refining branches, the first place belongs to American monopolies.

Wall Street's offensive against Australia and New Zealand is being conducted via both military-strategic measures and political-diplomatic pressure. As far back as during the second world war, when the territories of Australia and New Zealand were used for basing American armed forces, the American imperialists regarded the Pacific Dominions as a future springboard in the struggle to dominate Asia. Since the war U.S. penetration into the Pacific Dominions has been going on chiefly under the flag of strengthening their "defense." ...

At the end of 1949, after the failure in the Australian and New Zealand elections of the Labor Party flunkeys of British imperialism, open agents and stooges of Wall Street came to power in these Dominions. Since then the American imperialists' interference in the affairs of the Dominions has become particularly unceremonious.

The progressive press has reported that a secret agreement to hand over the islands of New Britain, New Ireland and Manus to the U.S. armed forces as military bases was concluded in the summer of 1950 in Washington between Australian Prime Minister Menzies and the U.S. government. The proposed leasing to the American authorities of the entire northern part of the state of Queensland for transformation into an American military base was also announced. In August, 1950, the American-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development granted Australia a loan of $100,000,000. Officially this loan was granted for the purchase by Australia of U.S. machinery and equipment which it allegedly cannot acquire in the sterling zone. Menzies negotiated an accord that when this loan is exhausted in 1952 Australia would be granted a new loan of $150,000,000.

The American imperialists are trying to enslave Australia and New Zealand with the aid of the Pacific bloc being forged by them. A military-political agreement concluded between the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand (without the participation of Britain) came into force at the end of September, 1951. The American imperialists have obtained the opportunity, under the pretext of creating military bases and holding joint troop

maneuvers, of setting about the "cold" occupation of the Pacific Dominions.

The American imperialists are penetrating the zone of British possessions in Africa by using the system of the Atlantic bloc and the Mediterranean bloc, created as its branch, or the so-called "Middle East Command."

In the Union of South Africa the key positions in the country's economy are still in the hands of British capital. The American monopolies have penetrated only into certain new branches of industry. In particular, the automobile assembly plants and oil refineries are under their control, and in the last few years alone they have succeeded in taking control of a number of enterprises of the mining industry.

At the beginning of 1951 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development granted the Union of South Africa a loan of $50,000,000 which is earmarked chiefly for expansion of the railroad network. Wall Street is bent on strengthening its positions in the Union of South Africa through support of the fascist Malan party which came to power in 1948. The Malan government is striving for incorporation in the Union of South Africa of the British protectorates bordering on it. At the behest of Washington the Malan government implemented a number of anti-British measures; in particular, it introduced a citizenship law which deprived Britons of the automatic right to citizenship in the Union of South Africa.

The aggressive plans of the fascist Malan, directed to the creation of the so-called United States of Africa and transformation of the Union of South Africa into a "workshop" for the countries of the African continent, have an obviously anti-British edge to them. The Malan government is pursuing a fanatical racial policy of turning the Union of South Africa into a "white man's country," issuing more and more new fascist laws about "purity of blood." Malan seeks support not only from the American but also from the British slave-owners, who have great experience in oppressing the peoples of Africa. While gravitating towards Wall Street, the Malan government at the same time does not want to lose the advantages which participation in the colonial monopoly of British imperialism represents for the capitalists of the Union of South Africa.

The American imperialists are effecting widespread penetration not only into the old Dominions but also into the colonies of Britain which have received the juridical status of a dominion, where the British imperialists have pursued the "closed doors" policy especially persistently. Under the pretext of "combating communism" the American imperialists are setting up military bases in Pakistan. Fomenting the Kashmir conflict, they are supporting the policy of an arms race in India and Pakistan and supplying weapons to both sides.

The British imperialists have found themselves powerless to unite the Dominions to rebuff Wall Street's aggressive offensive against the British Empire. This is impeded not only by the profound contradictions between Britain and the Dominions but also by the squabbles and rivalry among the imperialist groups of the Dominions. ...

In Australia, despite the fact that the Menzies government obtained a majority, the federal elections in April, 1951, showed a considerable strengthening of the forces of the democratic camp. ... The repeated attempts of the Canadian reactionaries to put through Parliament a law banning the Labor-Progressive Party were foiled by the resistance of the country's democratic forces. In the Union of South Africa the fascist Malan government succeeded in the summer of 1950 in putting through a law for "the suppression of communism" and creating a committee to "investigate" the activity of organizations accused of communism, along the lines of the infamous House "Un-American" Activities Committee in the U.S.A. These measures meant the de facto prohibition of the Communist Party, which was compelled to announce its dissolution, pointing out in so doing that "communism lives and cannot be eradicated." Throughout the Union of South Africa there rolled a wave of meetings of protest against prohibition of the Communist Party in which tens of thousands of Europeans, Africans and Indians took part. This testifies that the Communist Party has deep roots among the masses of the people of the Union of South Africa. The movement in defense of peace and democracy, against fanatical racial laws, is steadily widening. On May 28, 1951, there was a great torchlight procession in which about 100,000 persons from all parts of the country took part. They carried posters reading "Let Us Save the Constitution!" ...

The working class of the Dominions, the numerical strength of which has increased by more than half in the second world war and postwar period in comparison with the prewar period, marches in the vanguard of the forces of democracy.

The strike movement has assumed large proportions in all the Dominions. Its characteristic feature is the fact that, along with purely economic demands, the workers are also putting forward political slogans, demands for the nationalization of industry (the miners in Australia in the 1949-1950 strikes), for expulsion from the country of the American monopolies (dock strike in Canada and strike at asbestos mines in the Canadian Province of Quebec in the spring and summer of 1949), for rescinding the emergency laws directed against the trade unions, etc. The strikes of workers in one union are supported by solidarity strikes in other Dominions.

The Communist Party in Great Britain, outlining means of turning the "prison of the peoples" created by the British colonizers into a fraternal alliance of the British people and the liberated peoples of the Empire, is orientating itself toward the progressive forces and growth of their solidarity. In its program the Communist Party of Great Britain appeals to the wide working masses to unite under the banner of socialism in order to "take part in fulfillment of glorious tasks—the creation of a free, happy, strong and mighty socialist Britain in a free Commonwealth of Nations."

Vakhtangov in Soviet Theater History Today

EUGENE VAKHTANGOV.—Thirtieth Anniversary of His Death. (By Russian Republic People's Artist Boris Zakhava. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, May 28, pp. 2-3. 2200 words. Summary:) Thirty years have passed since the death of one of the outstanding figures in the Soviet theater—Eugene Bagrationovich Vakhtangov.

It is well known that E. B. Vakhtangov's creative work received the warmest recognition from his teacher, the great founder of the realistic school of contemporary theater art K. S. Stanislavsky. The positive significance of Vakhtangov's work was recognized by A. M. Gorky, Vl. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko, V. I. Kachalov, I. M. Moskvin and other outstanding figures in Russian realistic art.

Nevertheless, to this very day there are some Soviet theater critics who strive, as they say, to destroy "the Vakhtangov legend." They do not recognize Vakhtangov's positive role in the history of Soviet theater. They consider him a formalist, an esthete, divorced from the school which created him. They assert that everything positive in the history of the Vakhtangov Theater was achieved in spite of its traditions, while everything negative, on the other hand, was a direct expression of these harmful traditions.

What is the reason for such conflicting opinions and evaluations? The essence of the matter obviously lies in the complexity and discrepancies of Vakhtangov's own creative personality.

Vakhtangov's creative path is sharply divided into two basic periods: before the great October socialist revolution and after it.

Vakhtangov finished the A. I. Adashev Drama School and entered the Moscow Art Theater in 1911. After five months Stanislavsky proposed that he get together a group of young theater people and begin studies on the system with them.

In searching for his creative path, Eugene Vakhtangov tried various roads during these years. However, having taken a few steps on each of them, he became disillusioned and went back. He paid tribute to all possible kinds of enthusiasms, but they quickly died down in him.

Then came great October. Vakhtangov's students can say with pride about their teacher: he was one of the first of the

artist intellectuals of that time who sided with the victorious people and joyfully greeted the coming of Soviet rule.

Vakhtangov had never recognized art for art's sake, and now he came out strongly for the principle of the ideological and revolutionary role of art.

Remaining a realist, Vakhtangov turned to the future. He said that an artist must be able to see tomorrow today. He foresaw the birth of a new art which, without leaving the ground, without departing from the real truth of life or ceasing to be profoundly realistic, would at the same time take on a lofty, romantic character.

Can we say that Vakhtangov was not influenced by the Formalists, that he himself did not err? No, we cannot. But we can definitely assert that, while seeking for his creative path, experimenting, testing, finding and erring, Vakhtangov always firmly held onto the life-line of the school which reared him—the K. S. Stanislavsky system, the "truth of feelings" in acting, the organic laws of creativity, the inner technique of the actor's art. And furthermore—and this is most important—he carried out all his searchings for the sake of a beautiful and high aim: to answer the needs of life with his art.

True, Vakhtangov's creative work during this period had a predominantly negative character. He did not so much assert what was new as denounce what was old. And this is understandable. The concrete ideals of the socialist revolution had not yet penetrated Vakhtangov's consciousness deeply enough for him to use them as his own in his creative work. But his "denunciation" was so sincere and was embodied in characters of such terrible force that it had a tremendous positive influence on the spectators. The famous Vakhtangov "irony" was the wise irony of a man who knows the truth. And for Vakhtangov this truth was "the people building the revolution."

Vakhtangov liked to call the form of his productions "grotesque." But the Vakhtangov "grotesque" had absolutely nothing in common with the primitive art of vulgar caricature or crude exaggeration. The Vakhtangov "grotesque" was a clever, subtle, refined and profoundly truthful art; it was always full of high ideological content and possessed the tremendous force of artistic generalization.

"Princess Turandot" occupies a special place among Vakhtangov's last works. As is known, it, more than any other one of his productions, has evoked every kind of dispute and conflicting opinion. Some assert that "Turandot" was formalist. It is difficult to agree with this erroneous assertion. The dress rehearsal of "Turandot," which was attended by the whole Moscow Art Theater, headed by K. S. Stanislavsky himself, was turned into such a unique holiday, such a triumph, such a victory! And at the end Stanislavsky said: "Such triumphs have been few during the 23 years the Moscow Art Theater has existed. We have found what many theaters have looked for so long and in vain."

Of course there were shortcomings in "Princess Turandot." There was accentuated esthetic refinement and certain elements of formalism, particularly in the stage settings. But this was not the essence, not the heart of the performance. Vakhtangov and his followers—the Third Studio of the Moscow Art Theater—did not speak of Princess Turandot, but of themselves, their youth, their joy in studying, in mastering the skill of acting, the joy of creating, of their love for life, art and the theater and their faith in the future.

It is said that Vakhtangov broke with the Moscow Art Theater school in his later years. This is heard particularly in connection with "Turandot." But it is not true. It is true that some of Vakhtangov's remarks in his final period sound almost like a rebellion against his teachers. However, one should not exaggerate the significance of this "revolt." It was dictated not so much by a great difference of opinion as by the desire to overcome in himself the customary shyness of a student, to feel and assert his creative independence. Although he rose up against his teachers, Vakhtangov never modified the essence of their teaching.

Even if many of Vakhtangov's fervent searches produced merely "illusory novelty," which he himself rejected in the long run, this is not the essence of his creative work.

It is often said that Vakhtangov died at the height of his creativity. This is not true. It would be more correct to say that he died on the eve of the flowering of his creative forces, which held unusual potentialities.

We, the students of Vakhtangov, have a debt to repay to the memory of our teacher. We have contributed considerably to the fact that Vakhtangov has not received due recognition in the history of the Soviet theater and that his creative worth has frequently been distorted. Our guilt lies primarily in the fact that we were not able to understand our teacher's creative heritage. We frequently took his chance remarks and short-lived enthusiasms for what was important, basic and primary, while we were not able to distinguish what was important and basic. At first this could be justified because of our youth. My book "Vakhtangov and His Studio," written in 1927—the fruit of youthful love and a student's worship of his teacher—did considerable harm in this respect.

We, the followers of Vakhtangov, have contributed the most to discrediting his "Turandot," to arming the enemies of this performance and destroying his reputation. We ignored Vakhtangov's own attitude to this experiment, which he considered "laboratory work;" we took this academic experiment for a production expressing the principled creative credo of the theater and made this performance our banner.

We ignored Vakhtangov's linking this performance with a definite stage in the development of Soviet society and of the studio itself. We kept this production in the theater's repertoire for 19 years, up to the beginning of the great patriotic war.

Following the so-called "Turandot line" in its creative work, the Vakhtangov Theater imitated the exterior forms of this production—that is, it did precisely what Vakhtangov categorically forbade, and thus the theater frequently made use of the negative elements of this production—that which Vl. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko called "illusory novelty."

Sometimes the theater sheltered its crude creative errors (for example, "Hamlet" or "Mademoiselle Nitush") behind Vakhtangov's name.

All this taken together led to some critics asserting that everything positive in the creative work of the Vakhtangov Theater was achieved in spite of the Vakhtangov traditions. This, of course, is not true. You can imagine with what crushing anger Vakhtangov, were he alive, would pounce upon those works of his students which have come to be considered an expression of the so-called "Vakhtangov traditions."

Vakhtangov's best pupil, the one who realized Vakhtangov's principles most fully in his creative work, was the great Soviet actor B. V. Shchukin. In creating the role of V. I. Lenin, he realized Vakhtangov's dream of a genuinely popular heroic theater.

Let this dream live on in the creative work of Vakhtangov's pupils! Let it live in the creative work of new generations of Soviet directors and actors! Let Vakhtangov live in the future of the Soviet theater!

More on Slavs in the History of the Crimea

FOR PROFOUND STUDY OF HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.—Session of History and Philosophy Section and Crimean Branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. (By Special Correspondent S. Selyuk. Pravda, June 4, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Simferopol—A three-day joint session of the History and Philosophy Section and Crimean branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences on problems of the history of the Crimea has been held in Simferopol.*

Scholars of Moscow, Leningrad and the Crimea took part in the work of the session. The problems discussed aroused great interest among the widest circles of the Party and Soviet public: during all three days the session was attended by hundreds of propagandists, teachers in the higher educational institutions and executive officials of province and district Party and Soviet organizations.

Opening the session, Academician B. D. Grekov said:

"Armed with the Marxist-Leninist methodology, Soviet science has now been enriched by Comrade Stalin's new work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," which outlines new paths of research in all spheres of historiography and helps Soviet historians to revise their ideas on a number of problems of the history of our country.

"Guided by the Stalin thesis that science cannot develop without a struggle of opinions, without free criticism, Soviet historians are doing battle with all manner of distortions, simplification, punditry and Talmudism in science. Soviet historians and archeologists have scored considerable successes in genuinely scientific historiography of our country. However, much yet remains to be done in order to overcome mistaken views and propositions which have taken deep root in the historical literature. In particular, obsolete and untrue propositions about the history of Crimea require critical revision. ..."

Nine reports were heard and discussed at the session. The historians and archeologists who spoke in the discussion took stock, on the basis of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism, of the results of work accomplished and brought to light errors and deficiencies in the study and treatment of Crimean history. ...

One of the principal errors, it was pointed out at the session, is that Crimean history has been studied in isolation from the history of the Russian state.

Some historians, following the old tradition handed down from bourgeois scholars, have looked upon the Crimea of ancient and medieval times as a focal point of foreign cultures, have underrated the role and significance of the indigenous population in development of the peninsula's history and productive forces. They overlooked the fact that Slavs became inhabitants of the Crimean peninsula before the formation of the Kievan state, and that during the time of that state Crimea was largely Russian.

The participants in the session heard with great interest the report by Doctor of Historical Sciences B. A. Rybkov, "The Slavs in the Crimea and on the Taman Peninsula," and also a number of speeches on this very important question. The report showed convincingly that in the sixth century Slavs constituted the principal inhabitants of the Crimea as well as of the whole Black Sea coast. Crimean archeologists now studying the history of the Slavic settlements in the Crimea have ascertained that Slavs were present there from the third and fourth centuries of our era.

The question of the exaggeration of the role of the Goths in the Crimea was posed very sharply at the session. The Goths, who in the third to the sixth centuries made up an insignificant part of the immigrant population in Crimea and were gradually assimilated, have been regarded by bourgeois scholars as the creators of a "Goth state" which never existed. This fiction filtered into the work of certain Soviet historians. The anti-Marxist theory of Marr, which supplanted the concrete historical process of development of peoples with a vulgar-schematic "series of stages," has done particularly great harm to the study of Crimean history. Marr's pedantic, antiscientific view in questions of Slavic ethnogeny filtered into the works of a number of Soviet historians and archeologists, particularly N. S. Derzhavin, M. I. Artamonov, A. D. Udaltsov, P. N. Tretyakov, etc., and found reflection in works by P. N. Shults and P. N. Nadinsky published in 1950 and 1951.

Exaggeration of the historical role played by Byzantium in the Crimea (in the works of A. L. Yakobson), by the Khazars (in the works of M. I. Artamonov) and by the Genoese, the Tatars and the Turks was also sharply criticized at the session.

In his report, "The Union of the Crimea With Russia and Its Progressive Significance," Doctor of Historical Sciences N. A. Smirnov cited interesting facts about the Crimean Khanate and its role in the predatory, rapacious politics of Turkey and other aggressive states. The significance of the Crimean Khanate in the history of Crimea was quite groundlessly exaggerated in certain historical works of the prewar period in deference to Tatar bourgeois nationalists.

Master of Historical Sciences F. S. Zagorodskikh cited a number of important facts in his report, "The Military Intervention of the American-British-French Imperialists in the Crimea in 1918 and 1920." He showed on the basis of concrete documents that the interventionists' stay in the Crimea was marked by plundering, mass murder and violence.

It was pointed out at the session that proper attention is not yet being devoted to study of the modern and recent history of the Crimea, particularly the Soviet period, either by the Crimean branch or by other institutions of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The session called attention to the need to eliminate this shortcoming without delay. Work on the history of the Soviet Crimea, particularly the history of the great patriotic war, and writing of the history of the hero-city of Sevastopol were presented as an urgent task in this sphere. In connection with the numerous distortions of Crimean history, the session pronounced it necessary to review the history textbooks, to rearrange exhibits in Crimean museums in accordance with the new scientific data in the field of history, and to devote more attention to problems of training specialists in Crimean history.

Academician B. D. Grekov delivered the concluding speech at the session. "Russian historiography," he said, "back before the revolution tried to rebuff the foreign falsifiers of Crimean history. But only in the Soviet epoch, when scholarship has acquired the firm foundation of the Marxist-Leninist methodology, have historians—Soviet historians—found it possible to settle correctly the problems of historical development of the peoples of our country, peoples who, having united around their elder brother, the glorious Russian people, were the first to raise the banner of struggle for progress and the freedom of mankind. Our duty, the duty of the Soviet historians and archeologists, is to provide a genuinely scientific account—following the instructions of Comrade Stalin—of our country's history."

The session unanimously adopted a comprehensive resolution assessing the results of work on the study of Crimean history, criticizing shortcomings and errors in research in the works of certain historians and archeologists, and outlining concrete tasks in this field.

The participants in the session with great enthusiasm adopted a letter of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

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* [For a report on the session by Academician B. Grekov see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 19, pp. 3-4.]

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

International Review: ROUTINE ANGLO-AMERICAN BLUFF. (By Ya. Viktorov. Pravda, June 8, p. 3. Complete text:) The birth of this bluff dates back to May 28, 1952. On that day the British representative in the U.N. Disarmament Commission, on behalf of the U.S., British and French delegations, introduced the so-called working paper "On Establishing Limitations on the Numerical Strength of All Armed Forces." This paper proposes to establish "numerical limitations on the armed forces" of the five great powers.

The introduction of this proposal was preceded by a hubbub in the press and on the radio in countries of the American-British bloc. In conformity with all the rules of bourgeois publicity it was announced to the world that the Western powers had introduced a dramatic "counterproposal" to the Soviet proposals for disarmament. The American delegation to the U.N. Disarmament Commission boasted in the corridors: the new document will show the world that not only the Soviet Union but also the Western powers are ready seriously to discuss and introduce concrete proposals on the question of disarmament. By so doing, incidentally, the American delegation admitted that up to now it had not introduced concrete proposals on the question of disarmament and had not displayed any inclination to serious discussion.

The American delegate was not revealing something new. Nevertheless, his admission should be assessed on its merits, especially since the U.S. position has remained unchanged, as was revealed during discussion of the new paper. The boasting by the American delegation, like the "working paper" itself, turned out to be a routine bluff which was started to deceive public opinion.

First of all, the "working paper" does not at all deal with the problem of prohibiting atomic weapons, germ warfare devices and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

Further, the new proposals of the U.S.A., Britain and France also circumvent the question of reducing armaments. In place of the latter, it is recommended that a "ceiling" be established, i.e., a limit on the numerical strength of the armed forces of each of the five powers. On closer examination it turned out that, according to the calculations of the authors of the project, the numerical strength of the land armies of the U.S.A., Britain and France is not only not subject to a reduction but may be increased to reach the "ceiling."

All this false arithmetic was thoroughly exposed by Soviet representative Ya. Malik, who used concrete data. He cited France as an example. According to official data, the strength of its armed forces is 800,000 men. And—what a coincidence! —the "working paper" established a "ceiling" of exactly 800,000 for France. No less noteworthy are the "ceilings" set for the U.S.A. and Britain.

But that is not all. The U.S.S.R. representative called attention to the following fact: Does the proposal of the "three" (the U.S.A., Britain and France) involve a reduction of the U.S., British and French air forces and navies? This is a question of no little concern since these branches of the U.S., British and French armed forces have increased tremendously in recent years. Suffice it to point out, for example, that the U.S. Air Force increased from 411,000 to 885,000 men in the period between 1950 and Jan. 1, 1952, and, together with the reserve forces, it totals 1,262,000 men.

In the paper submitted by the U.S., British and French delegations there is no mention of reducing air forces and navies. In reply to the Soviet delegate's inquiry on this omission, it was alleged that this "goes without saying."

Such a reply can in no way be convincing, and no convincing reply was forthcoming.

During discussion of the "three-power" proposals, there arose a question of principle. The debates again showed that the "new initiative" of the powers in the American-British bloc is just a bluff.

The "three-power" proposals refer to the five great powers, including China. In regard to this, the question was raised: do the authors of the proposal have the Chinese People's Republic in mind? It turned out that the Chinese People's Republic actually was meant. But in this case it is clear that its participation is necessary for discussing its armaments. One would think that this clear, indisputable framing of the question had caught the U.S., British and French representatives unawares. It turned out that such a solution to the problem did not enter into their plans.

The attempts by the "three powers" to avoid answering this question suffered complete failure. This cannot be concealed even by the bourgeois press, which states with malicious annoyance that the Anglo-Americans committed a "diplomatic blunder."

Of course, the crux of the matter is not the blunder. It is that the Western powers did not even think of discussing the disarmament question seriously. This was a kind of diversion intended to distract public opinion from questions relating to the Bonn deal and the Paris agreement. This thought, by the way, is expressed by an American newspaper, the Daily Compass, which states that the "three-power" proposals were submitted with the idea of softening the effect created in Europe by signing the agreement to establish a "European army."

This scheme fell through, as did the routine bluff by the authors of the "ceilings" and "limits."

PEACE FRONT

ON FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF PEACE PARTISANS FROM ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 8, p. 3. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that the preparatory conference for convening a congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries adopted proposals on preparations for the congress. The congress is to be convened at the end of September, 1952, in Peking. The total number of delegates is 500. Delegations from all countries must appoint one representative to form the congress' preparatory committee. The preparatory committee will be located in Peking.

The congress will discuss the following problems:

1. Defense of independence, freedom and peace for peoples of Asian and Pacific countries; resistance to the increase in armaments and preparations for war; prohibition of war propaganda and propaganda arousing racial hatred; prohibition of any suppression of peace propaganda; the demand for freedom for the peace movement; prohibition of atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons; protests against bombing and massacring noncombatants and civilians; the necessity of observing international law.

2. Development of equal, mutually advantageous and normal international economic relations and of cultural exchange; protests against blockades and embargoes; improvement in the standard of living for the peoples; ensuring the well-being of women and children.

3. The struggle against remilitarizing Japan and using Japan as a military base for aggression, for eliminating the serious threat to peace in Asia and the Pacific area.

4. Peaceful settlement of the Korean question on a just and reasonable basis, and also a reasonable settlement of all questions dealing with peace in Asia and in the Pacific area, including Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaya and other regions.

EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN PEACE MOVEMENT.—Communique of Preparatory Conference for Congress of Peace Partisans From Asian and Pacific Countries. (Pravda, June 10, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 800 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass) —The text of a communique from the preparatory conference for calling a congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries was read at a press conference June 8.

The communique states: The preparatory conference for convoking a congress of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries, which began its meetings June 3 in Peking, concluded its work successfully June 6. The initiators of this conference were 11 well-known Chinese fighters for peace, who express the will of the Chinese people and who adopted the proposal by the Indian

people and other peace-loving peoples. Forty-seven delegates from 20 different countries took part in the work of the preparatory conference: China, India, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Japan, Korea, the U.S.A, Australia, Mexico, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Canada, Burma, Ceylon, the Mongolian People's Republic, Chile, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaya. World Peace Council representatives and a representative of the Liaison Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions for Asian and Pacific countries participated in the preparatory conference's work. While the conference was at work, delegates from five countries—Colombia, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—were on their way to Peking. Peru, Ecuador, Laos and Nepal agreed to convening this conference; however, because of various obstacles, they were unable to send delegates. Two representatives from Australia, two from Burma, five from China, one from India and one from Indonesia attended the conference as observers. ...

According to the decision of the preparatory conference, the congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries will assemble in Peking during the last week of September, 1952. To assist in the preparatory work of convening the congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries, the conference decided to appoint a general secretary and two assistant general secretaries under the organizational committee. Further, the general secretary is to be a representative of China and his two assistants, representatives of India and Japan. If necessary, the general secretary has the right to invite delegates appointed by other interested countries to work as his assistants. Liu Ning-yi was appointed general secretary on behalf of China and began his work immediately.

FAR EAST

China

FRENCH AIRPLANES VIOLATE STATE BOUNDARIES OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Pravda, June 8, p. 4, 250 words; Izvestia, 400 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that airplanes of the French interventionist army in Viet Nam continually enter Chinese air space and commit such provocational acts as bombing, strafing and reconnaissance. ...

In many instances French airplanes have dropped equipment and military supplies to remnants of Kuomintang forces operating on the Chinese-Viet Nam frontier.

The Chinese people are indignant at these hostile actions by the French imperialists, who are continuing to violate Chinese air borders and international law. The French government must bear full responsibility for these trespasses on Chinese air borders, for the murder of Chinese citizens and for damage to Chinese property.

STALIN PRIZES PRESENTED TO CHINESE WRITERS AND ARTISTS. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that presentation of Stalin Prizes to Ting Ling, the Chinese authoress of the novel "Sun Over Sangan River," and writer Chou Li-po, author of the novel "Hurricane," took place in the Soviet Embassy in Peking. The prizes were presented on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Stalin Prize Committee. Presentation of Stalin Prizes to Hei Ching-chi and Ting Ni, authors of the play "Gray-Haired Girl," will take place later.

N. V. Roshchin, the Soviet Ambassador in China, who presided, noted that the award of Stalin Prizes to Chinese writers attests to the Soviet people's admiration for the achievements of their Chinese friends.

Stalin Prize Winner Ting Ling made a speech in response.

Speeches were also made by Soviet writer Vadim Kozhevnikov, who has arrived in Peking to participate in the preparatory conference for calling a congress of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries, and Stalin Prize Winner Chou Li-po.

Japan

UNDER HEEL OF AMERICAN PLUNDERERS.—Japanese Radio and Press on the Condition of the Peasantry. (By S. Nebesny. Izvestia, June 8, p. 3. 1800 words. Condensed text:)

... In seeking to conceal the decline of agriculture from the world public, the Japanese press and radio, which are controlled by the American occupiers, prefer not to report on the life of the Japanese village. But even those few reports which do get into print reveal sufficiently clearly the sorry plight of the present-day Japanese village.

As the Japanese radio reported, "the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has compiled data attesting to the difficult position of some peasants." According to by no means complete data published by the newspaper Mainichi, more than one-third of a million peasant families have neither land nor livestock; more than 40% of all peasant households have poor plots of 0.5 cho and less in area (one cho equals 0.992 hectares), while the remaining peasant holdings are from 0.5 to 2.0 cho.

With the help of the American occupation forces the Japanese government requisitions from the peasants half of a crop which is worth less than the effort required to grow it. The result of this is that the peasants, forced to pay exorbitant taxes in cash and in kind, are left without the means of livelihood, are ruined and leave the villages in search of work. As a result of the ruin, according to statistical data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the number of mortgages and sales of land by peasants reached 91,870 in 1951, having increased seven times in comparison with 1949. The total amount of cultivated land has dropped 220,000 cho recently in comparison with 1946.

The number of livestock taken from the peasants or lost through starvation is far greater than the annual natural growth. This is leading to a sharp drop in productive and draft livestock. The number of draft animals dropped 30,000 in one year alone, while the number of pigs dropped 35%. The number of rabbits, which are the main source of income for many peasant households, dropped to less than one half.

Most peasants are unable to acquire even the most elementary pieces of farm equipment. According to data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, almost half of the peasant holdings did not use any farm implements in 1951.

The low level of agriculture, lack of fertilizers and impossibility of using irrigation have led to a sharp drop in the harvest of farm crops. The gross yield of the basic crop, rice, dropped 3,300,000 piculs last year (one Japanese picul equals 60 kilograms).

Although these official Japanese government data do not of course fully reflect the true state of affairs, nevertheless they show sufficiently clearly the extremely dire straits of the Japanese peasants. But even the bourgeois Japanese press considers these statistics far removed from reality. Describing the plight of peasants in Akita, Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures, the newspaper Tokyo Shimbun cast doubt on the data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, according to which it turned out that peasant families in these areas had incomes which exceeded expenditures on an average of 200 yen a month. "We doubt the accuracy of this research," stated the newspaper. "According to our information, the life of the peasants is not at all as easy as appears from the ministry's reports." ...

The so-called "agrarian reform," which at one time was widely advertised by the American occupation authorities, actually proved to be, in the hands of the Japanese landowners, one more means of plundering the wide peasant masses. This "reform" not only failed to foster the development of agriculture but, on the contrary, caused Japanese agriculture to go into a decline. This led to further impoverishment of the peasantry. The poor peasants, who as a rule do not have enough money to buy land, for which an excessive price has been set, have fallen into a completely hopeless situation and drag out an impoverished existence without land or work. At the same time the landowners and kulaks, who have an influence on the village administrations and village cooperatives, continue to wring advantages from and to thrive on the "agrarian reform" at the expense of the poor peasants. ...

The hard lot of the Japanese peasants is becoming even worse through the policy of compulsory levies and forcible seizure of peasant land for military purposes. Land for building American air bases as well as for the revived Japanese armed forces is being taken from the peasants in Shizuoka, Miyazaki, Yamanashi and other prefectures. As the Japanese radio recently reported "one of the reasons for the serious plight of the peasants is the fact that arable land is being taken for the reserve police corps."

This is what the newspaper Kobe Shimbun writes about the consequences of remilitarization of Japan, citing the plight of peasants of the village of Takodate (Aomori Prefecture): "About 30 cho of dry valley land and 20 of irrigated land were taken from the peasants to build American military bases, and they were paid only 300 yen per cho for it (the market price for land is about 30,000 yen per cho). The broad scale of the seizure of peasant land can be judged from the fact that 37 families out of 130 had all their land taken, 47% lost more than half and 21 more than 30% of their land. Now the peasants say they know what American 'democracy' really is. The number of peasants protesting the seizure of lands for military bases began to grow with particular speed after the San Francisco conference."

The extreme poverty of the peasant masses and constant want and starvation are leading to the revival of the most savage feudal vestiges. Thus, for example, it has become a widespread practice for peasants to sell their daughters. According to Japanese press data, the number of children reached 5000 in some months of 1951. The price for each child equals the value of a sack of rice. More than 40% of the children sold are the children of peasants. Half of the children, mostly girls under 13, are sold to brothels, and the rest to textile mills, stores, etc.

The newspaper Nippon Keizai reported early in May, 1952, that 23 slavers who had sold 101 girls to brothels, chiefly from poor peasant families in the Tokyo area, had been discovered in one week in Tokyo.

These are a few of the facts on the situation in the Japanese village.

In characterizing the prospects for Japan's agriculture, the newspaper Mainichi reports that "according to data of the Economic Stabilization Council, agriculture, forestry and fishing do not account for even one-fifth of the national income in the present fiscal year, whereas in 1946 they accounted for approximately one-third*** There can be no doubt that in the future the proportion of the income of the peasants to the national income as a whole will gradually decline*** Traffic in girls is flourishing in the villages*** Arable land presents a terrible picture at the present time. The yield is falling. The area of exhausted rice fields totals 600,000 cho, while the amount of land with acid soil totals 1,500,000 cho***"

The forced remilitarization of Japan and the final enslavement of Japan by the American occupiers on the basis of the "administrative agreement" is intensifying the impoverishment of the entire country and, in particular, the countryside. ...

Korea

AMERICAN AGGRESSORS CONTINUE TO USE POISON GAS IN KOREA. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 5, p. 4. Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—According to reports in the Korean press, the American aggressors in Korea continue to use shells and bombs filled with poison substances.

On May 1 the Americans launched 57 shells filled with poison gas and tear gas against positions of the Korean troops. At six a.m. May 10 an American airplane dropped 39 bombs, including poison gas bombs, in the area west of the village of Chemongchongri and also in the area southwest of the village of Kujesri on the western front. On the same day at two p.m. the enemy bombarded the positions of Korean troops in the area northeast of Kumhwa with four tear-gas shells.

At seven a.m. May 14 the enemy launched three shells filled with asphyxiating gases against a hill west of the village of Manjungri. On May 15 American troops shelled the village of Taemgri in the area of Chorwon. Some of the shells were filled with asphyxiating gases. At seven p.m. May 17 the enemy shelled a hill in the area of Swengam District, east of the upper reaches of the Hanchan River, with poison-gas shells. At seven p.m. on May 18 the enemy fired more than ten shells, among which were some poison-gas shells, against a hill in the area of the Hangcho River.

New Documents on American Gestapo Men's Vile Crimes.—APPEAL BY 6223 POWs ON KOJE ISLAND. (By Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko. Pravda, June 9, p. 4. 1700 words. Condensed text:) Pyongyang—In the editorial offices of the Korean newspaper Choson Inmingun we were shown a wrathful, astonishing document. It was written in a hurried handwriting on crumpled, uneven sheets of American paper.

The document was entitled "Our Lives Are in Danger. Help Us Get Out of the American Hell Soon. Appeal by Captured Soldiers and Commanders of the People's Army on Koje Island." The document is signed: "By Authorization of Leaders Elected From Among the Captured Soldiers and Commanders of the People's Army on Koje Island." And 6223 signatures follow.

Today, June 8, we see this appeal printed in the newspapers. One cannot read this document, written on Koje Island by the captured Korean patriots and those martyred by the American militarists, without intense emotion and a shudder. Koje Island —the island of death—is now implanting the same horror and loathing in the hearts of the people as Majdanek, Oswiecim and Buchenwald. This document deserves to be known by all Soviet people and the entire world. We quote the entire text:

"Dear brothers in arms and friends in the struggle!" the prisoners write in their appeal to the soldiers and commanders of the People's Army and to the entire Korean people. "We appeal to you from the damp mud huts, from gloomy barracks and police slaughter chambers of American captivity on Koje Island. We are happy that the opportunity has arisen for us to give you our message, from which you will learn of our fate. We are sending this appeal by our true and fast friends of the partisan detachment called 'Death to the American Occupiers!' After learning of our dreadful fate as captives and martyrs in the Koje camps, these friends swore to do everything in their power to send our appeal to the free soil of our fatherland, to our supreme commander and dear leader Kim Il Sung, to all the soldiers of the People's Army and to all our people. ...

"Under the muzzles of machine guns and carbines, the American guards lead dozens of our comrades away to secret or public execution. They throw hundreds of our comrades into gas chambers and iron cells for reprisals by the executors. Many, very many of our patriots, are being taken on trucks with prison cages and in the sidecars of police motorcycles to the sea where they are shot or loaded into death-dealing ships and, far from the shore and human eyes, are destroyed by poison, gas and bacteria. ...

"There is no limit to the bloodthirstiness of the American butchers. With blood and iron they want to cut off our way home, to put Syngman Rhee uniforms on us and destroy us in the dirty and criminal war in the interests of the American imperialists. For this purpose the Yankee murderers are using the most refined tortures and outrages. With heated iron they are burning the brand of shame on the bodies of our comrades, they beat us with steel rods and leather whips. They kick us and hunt us with trained dogs. They destroy our patriots in steam chambers, execute them on gallows and quarter them. The cannibals in American uniform test barbarous bacteriological, chemical and atomic weapons on our patriots. ...

"The American monsters viciously and mercilessly take revenge on us. They take revenge on us because we demand the observance of the Geneva Convention and protest against our inhuman treatment. They take revenge on us because we want to return to the free soil of our homeland and resolutely refuse to enter into the service of the Syngman Rhee band. They take revenge on us because we do not wish to humble ourselves and become American slaves. ..."

LETTER FROM GENERALS KIM IL SUNG AND PENG TEH-HUAI TO GEN. CLARK. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 10, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent's report from Pyongyang states:

Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, sent the following letter June 9 to Mark Clark, Commander of the United Nations armed forces.

At the present time, the repatriation of POWs is the only question which prevents reaching an agreement at the Korean truce talks. We believe that the delegates of both sides must do everything possible to settle this question by discussion in order to achieve in Korea the armistice which people throughout the world ardently hope for. For purposes of settling the question of repatriating of POWs by discussion on a reasonable basis, the delegates of both sides in the course of the negotiations reached an agreement guaranteeing that repatriated prisoners of war of both sides will not again participate in the Korean war and will be able to return home and resume a peaceful life.

To assure this guarantee the delegates of our side have repeatedly put forward the following concrete, just proposal: all the foreign military personnel (armed forces of the United Nations and Chinese people's volunteers) captured by both sides must be repatriated by them; all the Korean military personnel captured by both sides (South Korean troops and those of the Korean People's Army) whose residence is in enemy territory, must be repatriated; personnel, whose residence is in regions belonging to the side by which they are held prisoner, may be permitted to return home directly and there is no need to repatriate them.

This proposal is in complete conformity with the spirit of the commonly accepted 1949 Geneva Convention. If your side had wished just as sincerely as we to achieve a Korean armistice, then the question of repatriating war prisoners would have been settled long since in a reasonable manner by this proposal. However, from the very beginning of negotiations on item 4 of the agenda the delegates of your side have groundlessly insisted on the proposal for so-called "voluntary repatriation," which contradicts the spirit of the Geneva Convention.

In the second half of March, 1952, our delegate, on the basis of the above-mentioned proposal by our side, proposed that each side verify the list of names of POWs which it delivered Dec. 18, 1951. Despite the fact that your side's delegate agreed to this, he illegally announced in April the so-called "screening" of POWs, which in reality means forcible detention of our prisoners of war. Inasmuch as the captured personnel are held prisoner by the enemy side, they, as is provided by the Geneva Convention, cannot under any circumstances relinquish the rights granted them by the convention. Therefore, the principle of so-called "voluntary repatriation" and "screening," which is maintained by your side, is not only groundless but also is not in conformity with international agreements.

The delegates of your side refuse to listen to reason or to negotiate at the sessions and arbitrarily repeat that your proposal to detain our POWs is "firm, final and irrevocable." At the same time, your delegates, intending to prolong the negotiations, have frequently demanded a break in the talks for an indefinite period or for some period of time. At the June 7 session of the delegations at the armistice negotiations your delegate went still further and, without mutual agreement, unilaterally declared a three-day break and in the middle of a session left the marquee where negotiations were going on without awaiting our delegates' reply and without even waiting until the translators for your side completed translating his statement. This is a gross provocation which is absolutely inadmissible in negotiations between two equal sides.

On June 8 and 9 your delegates still refused to attend the sessions at Panmunjom, thus violating normal procedure in the negotiations. We believe that by calling their proposal to detain our POWs forcibly "firm, final and irrevocable," your delegates are obviously attempting to compel us to yield through intimidation. But you must know that what cannot be attained on the battlefield cannot be attained at the conference tables. Your delegates are now attempting to provoke us by means of a unilateral break in the conference. We must here point out that at armistice negotiations between two equal sides, an equitable and reasonable agreement can only be reached by reasonable negotiation and discussion. Refusal to conduct reasonable discussion, refusal to negotiate, refusal even of the sessions themselves and leaving in the middle of a session merely testify to a fear of the facts and the truth.

If your side intends in this way to thwart the negotiations, you must state this openly and accept all responsibility. If your side wishes to create tension in the Far East for some ulterior motive, you will bring upon yourselves the wrath and condemnation of peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Only consistent efforts by our side have kept the armistice negotiations going until the present time. As before, we consider it absolutely essential to continue the sessions in the usual order so that it may be possible soon to reach an equitable and reasonable settlement of the final remaining unresolved questions at the Korean armistice negotiations. If your side still sincerely wishes to negotiate, you must order your delegates to return to the sessions in Panmunjom and conduct them by the usual procedure in order to fulfill a serious obligation before the peoples of the world, an obligation which lies with you, as one of the sides negotiating the armistice.

KIM IL SUNG
Supreme Commander, Korean People's Army.
PENG TEH-HUAI
Commander, Chinese People's Volunteers.

EASTERN EUROPE

Czechoslovakia

SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA A. ZAPOTOCKY. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—A meeting of chairmen of factory and rural Communist Party organizations in Prague Province was held the other day in Prague. Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky, Chairman of the Prague Province Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Krosnarz, and Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee J. Tesla attended the meeting.

The participants heard a report by Prime Minister Zapotocky and with great enthusiasm adopted a letter to President of the Republic Klement Gottwald. In this letter they pledged to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule through systematic improvements in production, lowering of production costs, etc.; to reduce expenditures by 2,000,000,000 crowns in 1952 and to overfulfill the plan for delivering agricultural produce.

Zapotocky pointed out in his report that this year special effort of forces will be required for the fundamental reorganization of production being carried out in the country. In connection with this he stressed the need to establish strict labor disicpline.

Zapotocky pointed out that circumspection and vigilance are needed to see that the establishment of new labor and state discipline is not used for criminal purposes by various adventurists and traitors. Adventurists, scoundrels, braggarts, brawlers and traitors have worked their way into our ranks, the speaker said. I have in mind here people such as Slansky, Svermova, Frejka and others. Many of our enemies are now making use of their treacherous activity.

Zapotocky then dwelt on the need for correct selection of cadres; after this he passed on to wage policy.

Now, Zapotocky said, it is imperative to apply everywhere the correct principle of payment for labor, which was adopted and formulated by our revolutionary trade union movement back in 1946. A correct wage policy is a very important factor in socialist construction.

If competition is to contribute to the general rise in the productivity of labor and to higher wages, it should not remain an individual matter, but should become a broad mass affair. If this movement is to acquire a mass character, it must be handled in an organized way and there must be concern for its organization. It is necessary to mobilize the directors, engineers, technicians and foremen to head the movement for utilization of machinery, for rationalization and application of new work methods.

Zapotocky noted that the development of socialist competition must contribute to the elimination of loafing and labor turnover and to the removal of overtime work.

Zapotocky pointed to the important role of the trade unions in building up the country's economy.

Quoting an extract from Lenin's article "Current Tasks of Soviet Power" on the importance of high labor productivity for the victory of the socialist system over the capitalist system, Zapotocky stated in conclusion:

"We have the advantage of being neither alone nor the first to look for ways of improving the organization of labor and of raising its productivity. Long before us the Soviet working people began searching for these ways while building socialism in their country.

"It is fortunate for us that the Soviet people, its government and our teacher and friend, Comrade Stalin, are selflessly sharing with us all the experience and knowledge they have acquired in this regard.

"But it depends on us, on our workers and technical intelligentsia how we shall use this aid. Our experience shows that the more and the better we utilize it, the more we will gain, the more rapidly we will advance in building socialism."

Poland

TASS DENIAL. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 7, p. 2. Complete text:) The French news service France-Presse, quoting the West German fascist sheet Der Schlesier, is circulating a report about a statement alleged to have been made by J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to correspondents of the newspaper Kurier Warsawski and the Polish Press Service regarding the Polish-German frontier established along the Oder-Neisse line.

Tass is authorized to state that no statement regarding the Polish frontiers or any other matter has been made by J. V. Stalin to correspondents of Polish newspapers or to anyone else and that the report published by France-Presse is a complete fabrication.

POLISH PRESS SERVICE DENIAL. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Warsaw (Tass)—The Polish Press Service published a denial June 7 of the false statement made June 4 by France-Presse, which quoted the West German fascist sheet Der Schlesier and alleged that Comrade J. V. Stalin had granted an interview to a Polish Press Service correspondent and to a Kurier Warsawski correspondent.

The denial reads: "The Polish Press Service declares that the report that one of its correspondents allegedly approached Generalissimo Stalin and obtained some sort of interview from him is a fabrication and a lie from beginning to end and is being zealously circulated by France-Presse with clearly provocational aims.

"Furthermore, it is common knowledge that Kurier Warsawski has not been in existence for almost 13 years.

"This gross forgery has been invented by Der Schlesier, a filthy rag published by Hitlerite revanchists in Western Germany with American money."

NEAR EAST

Iran

AMERICAN PRESSURE ON IRAN. (Pravda, June 8, p. 3. Complete text:) Vienna (Tass)—Under the heading "The U.S.A. Aims To Control Iranian Oil Completely," the newspaper Der Abend published a special report June 7 from Iran.

The report states:

"As is clear from the statement by the Iranian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, during negotiations with members of the Iranian Parliament Byroade, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, demanded an immediate weighing of all consequences arising from financial and military aid and credits to Iran, based on the Truman program, and demanded adoption of the American proposals regarding Iranian oil.

"Byroade further demanded that the U.S.A. be permitted to invest American capital in the Iranian oil industry and that American specialists be used on a wide scale in the Iranian oil industry.

"Iran is to agree that its share of the income be set in accordance with the present distribution of profits from oil between the American companies and owners of oil sources in the Persian Gulf and other areas.

"Byroade said that if these proposals were adopted, the U.S.A. would guarantee not to allow other foreign specialists into the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and would guarantee not to conclude either official or unofficial agreements with other governments allowing direct or indirect participation by other states in exploiting Iran's oil resources."

Libya

LIBYA IS BEING MADE A SPRINGBOARD FOR AGGRESSION. (Trud, June 5, p. 3. Complete text:) Beirut (Tass)—The Lebanon newspaper Al-Hadaf has published reports from Cairo which state that several persons who have recently arrived from Libya say the situation in Libya is very oppressive. The Americans and British are making Libya a military springboard and barracks for their forces. Construction of airfields is in progress throughout the country and is directed mainly by German specialists and war prisoners from the soldiers and officers of Rommel's Afrika Korps.

The local inhabitants are being driven from the land, their wells are being filled in and their olive groves felled. All of this is in order to free areas for building airfields.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

BRITISH AUTHORITIES' PROVOCATIONAL ACTIONS IN WEST BERLIN. (Pravda, June 4, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN issued the following communique June 3:

On the morning of June 3 the British military police and a detachment of Stumm's West Berlin police under its command blockaded the Radio Building [Rundfunkhaus] (in the British sector of Berlin—Ed.), which, according to a four-party agreement by the Control Council, is under the control of Soviet military authorities.

The British military police set up a guard in front of the building and fenced off the entrances to the building with barbed wire. The British military police gave an order from Gen. Coleman, military commandant of the British sector of Berlin, as the reason for their illegal actions.

S. A. Dengin, a representative of the Soviet Control Commission in Berlin, protested sharply to Gen. Coleman regarding the disgraceful actions by the British police and demanded immediate withdrawal of the British police from the Rundfunkhaus and restoration of normal working conditions there.

Informed circles consider the provocational activities by British agencies in West Berlin an attempt to disrupt broadcasting in the German Democratic Republic.

ONE MORE GROSS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Preparation of Germ Weapons in Western Germany. (Pravda, June 7, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN reports from Frankfurt am Main that before the signing of the separate Bonn treaty, several institutes for research in the field of germ warfare were set up in Western Germany. Mainly these institutes are involved: the Bernhardt-Hocht Institute in Hamburg, the I. G. Farbenindustrie hygiene institute in Wuppertal, the State Administration for Medical Research in Lüneburg and the state research laboratory in Freiburg im Breisgau.

In particular, the I. G. Farbenindustrie hygiene institute in Wuppertal, under the direction of Prof. Walter Kikut, is studying the bacteriological agent of sleeping sickness. The American military authorities manifest particular interest in this problem.

Prof. Kuhnert, director of the State Office for Medical Research in Lüneburg, took an active part during the second world war in research into bacteriological methods for the mass extermination of people. Beginning in 1940 he was the departmental chief and director of the so-called State Institute of Medicine in Lodz, which cooperated closely with the Himmler SS "Hygiene Institute." Numerous experiments were conducted there of infection of areas irrigated by large rivers and of mass infection with such diseases as typhus.

In the state research laboratory in Freiburg im Breisgau, research into the use of bacteriological devices in wartime is being conducted. Particular attention is being paid to experiments with the Colorado beetle. This laboratory has informed the American imperialists of the results of its investigations and has placed at their disposal some of its papers related to the dropping of the Colorado beetle on the territory of the German Democratic Republic in 1950.

[See Poland for stories on Oder-Neisse boundary and Feature Articles for comment on the Bonn contractual agreement.]

WESTERN EUROPE

France

On International Themes: POLICE-FASCIST HIGHHANDEDNESS IN FRANCE. (By B. Vronsky. Izvestia, June 7, p. 3. 750 words. Condensed text:) The powerful wave of general indignation and angry protests against the French government's

illegal arrest of Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee and a Deputy to Parliament, is acquiring an ever wider scope. Not only in France but in other countries of the world, the working masses are condemning this treacherous act by the French authorities committed on orders from Washington, and are demanding the release of Jacques Duclos, André Stil and other courageous French fighters for peace, democracy and the independence of France. ...

The wave of popular anger, which arose in Paris in connection with Ridgway's arrival, was evidently a "convenient" excuse for French reaction to try to organize a persecution of the French Communist Party and at the same time to arouse fear in the French people, to sow panic among them and to strike at the forces in the movement for peace and democracy. ...

Every objective observer cannot but connect the police measures in France with the separate agreement in Bonn, which has just been signed at the behest of Washington and which is a new step in preparing for war against peace-loving peoples.

It is impossible, for example, to conceal the fact that the arrest of André Stil and Jacques Duclos followed immediately after the return of Baylot, the [Paris] Prefect of Police, from the U.S.A. where, according to a representative of the American State Department, he studied the "methods of the American police" and the "relations between trade unions and employers." ...

In direct agreement with its American bosses, French reaction intends to go further along this shameful path, the path of applying new police methods against the Communist Party, the advanced detachment of the French working class. ...

These intrigues by the American warmongers are provoking the profound indignation of all honest people in France. ...

POLICE DIVERSION IN TOULON.—French Authorities Fail in Conspiracy Charge Against Jacques Duclos; Attempt To Invent Espionage Charge. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, June 9, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Paris—The failure of the charge brought against Jacques Duclos, André Stil and 162 demonstrators of conspiring against the internal security of the state is evident: Magistrate Jacquinot, who was instructed to prepare the case, did not succeed in collecting any serious confirmations of this mad accusation. The bourgeois newspaper Journal du Dimanche, reports that June 7, when Jacquinot went to Santé Prison to cross-examine Jacques Duclos, the latter asked him a devastating question: "Look me straight in the eye and tell me if you yourself believe there is a conspiracy against state security?" Jacquinot preferred not to reply. The cross-examination, which is reported to have lasted about four hours, was marked by utter defeat of the accusation. In this atmosphere the people who devised the absurd "conspiracy" charge against the French Communist Party leader are becoming really afraid lest the memorable Leipzig trial—in the course of which Dimitrov, falsely accused by the Hitlerites of burning the Reichstag, became the prosecutor and thoroughly exposed the organizers of this provocation—be repeated in Paris. Therefore, there is more and more talk here of organizing a closed trial, to be held without public attendance and without wide press coverage. But people can be tried in closed session by a military tribunal only if they are charged with encroaching not only upon the internal but also upon the "external" security of the state, i.e., simply, espionage. Thus, a new round of police machinations is beginning in order to reinforce somehow this new, absurd version of the accusation.

The old naval port of Toulon, where the organizers of the provocation are acting out a new diversion, has been chosen as the object of police activity. ...

The fascist newspaper L'Aurore declared that a "machine gun and radio transmitter" were allegedly confiscated on the premises of the Toulon organization of the Communist Party. ...

Such is the routine police diversion acted out in Toulon with the obvious intention of trying to reinforce somewhat the fragile, crumbling charge brought against the Communist Party.

Casting shame upon the organizers of the routine police diversion in Toulon, L'Humanité Dimanche stresses that the provocateurs, with the aid of the forgeries, are attempting to fabricate a charge of "encroaching upon the external security of the state" against Jacques Duclos, André Stil and all the arrested persons so that it will be possible to try them in a closed session. ...

Italy

AFTER MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN ITALY. (By Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina. Pravda, June 4, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Rome— ... The municipal elections showed that the Italian left bloc is gaining strength yearly, that its successes are not transient phenomena, that they are a result of the truly popular policy in defense of the interests of the Italian public. More and more of the middle groups among the strata of the population are being attracted to the left bloc; this also is a manifestation of its strength.

The elections showed that the parties of the social democrats and Republicans, formerly the big political parties in Italy, have become groups without any influence whatever among the people. They are still able to collect a meager number of votes in order to save the Christian Democrats, but actually they are only an appendage of the clerical bloc. Thus, these parties are paid for a policy of betrayal of and treachery to the public interests.

Finally, the elections showed the complete disaster in the policy of encouraging fascism which the Italian ruling circles and princes of the Catholic Church are conducting. The monarchical-fascist parties and groups, encouraged by the clergy, have raised their head for the last time. They succeeded in getting a majority in the municipalities of Naples, Bari and a number of communes.

It must be remembered that right in Naples De Gasperi, making an election speech, designated as a "valiant soldier" Borghese, the butcher and hangman of Italian patriots and an arrant Fascist. Fawning before the Fascists, the Italian Premier and his party are whetting their appetites and opening before them again the road to robbery and terror. Another inveterate Fascist, Mussolini's former Marshal Graziano, under the protection of Mr. Scelba, at a meeting before the Colosseum ventured to eulogize Fascism openly. After all this, there is no need to be surprised that the Black Shirt Fascist plunderers are appearing again in Italy. The responsibility for all this lies on the government of the clerics, who are beginning to toy with the Fascists, seeing them as allies in the struggle against the democratic forces of the country.

This is why, in these conditions of almost undisguised union of the ruling circles with the Fascists, the unity of all progressive forces plays such a big role. As is correctly said here now, the hundreds of thousands of votes cast by the electorate for the left-wing parties is a barrier against the Fascist danger and proof of the constant growth in the forces of peace and democracy in Italy.

Norway

MONUMENT UNVEILED IN NORTHERN NORWAY IN HONOR OF SOVIET ARMY OF LIBERATION. (Pravda, June 9, p. 3. Complete text:) Kirkenes (Northern Norway) (Tass)—Residents of the town of Kirkenes, miners from the Sør-Varanger mines, fishermen and peasants from nearby settlements and hamlets were present June 8 at the formal unveiling of a monument in Kirkenes. This monument is in honor of the liberation of Northern Norway by units of the Soviet Army and in memory of the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives on Norwegian soil in the struggle with the fascist occupiers.

Representatives of the municipality of Kirkenes; P. Holt, Minister of Fisheries; representatives of the Northern Command, headed by Maj. Gen. Dahl, Regional Commander; and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headed by Kohlbahn, chief of the second department of the political section, were present at the unveiling of the monument.

F. A. Mikhailov, Embassy Counselor and Acting Chargé d'Affaires; G. G. Tarasov, Military Attaché of the Soviet Union in Norway, and M. A. Iroshnikov, Naval Attaché of the Soviet Union in Norway, were present on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Norway.

Minister P. Holt, who made a speech on behalf of the Norwegian government, unveiled the monument.

F. A. Mikhailov, Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Norway, also spoke.

Wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument by Minister P. Holt on behalf of the Norwegian government, by Soviet Acting

Chargé d'Affaires F. A. Mikhailov, Soviet Military Attaché G. G. Tarasov, Soviet Naval Attaché M. A. Iroshnikov, and Hahlvold, on behalf of the Norway-U.S.S.R. Society.

The monument is seven meters high with the bronze figure of a Soviet soldier holding a sub-machine gun. It stands on a granite pedestal and is erected on a hill in the town of Kirkenes called Haganeshaugen, from which there is a view of the whole town and the fiord.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Chile

THE U.S.A. AND CHILEAN COPPER. (By L. Kamynin. Izvestia, June 4, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) Recently the Chilean government, under wide public pressure in the country, annulled the copper agreement with the U.S.A. The decision by the Chilean government to annul this agreement evoked clear confusion among the American imperialists. The magazine Business Week reports that Washington "is feverishly seeking" a way out of the situation. The magazine states with undisguised uneasiness that "if the U.S.A. at some time looses 30% of its copper, which at the present time comes from Chile, many industries will be without this metal."

This acknowledgment by the organ of the Wall Street magnates shows what a big role the raw materials resources of Chile play in American plans for the armament race and the preparation for a new war. ...

In 1951 the American imperialists attempted in essence to deprive Chile completely of control over its copper. With this purpose the U.S.A. forced on the Chilean government a one-sided agreement according to which Chile could receive for its own special use and or for export to other countries besides the U.S.A. not more than 20% of the copper. The remaining 80%, which comes to 320,000 tons a year, Chile was obliged to send to the U.S.A. at approximately $500 a ton; while one ton of copper at that time cost $700 on the world market.

The copper agreement, concluded by the Videla government, was contrary to national interests and actually placed Chile in the position of a U.S. colony. ...

The Chilean people met the conclusion of the copper agreement with the U.S.A. with an intensified struggle for their freedom and national independence. ...

The fight of the Chilean people for their independence from the American monopolies is merging with the fight for peace, against war preparations. The opposition of the Chilean people to the military agreement concluded in April, 1952, by the Videla government with the United States is proof of their peaceful desires. This agreement provides for placing Chilean armed forces under the command of American officers, members of the so-called "military missions." The Chilean government is pledged to spend 3,000,000,000 pesos to obtain various military supplies and war materiel in the U.S.A. In connection with the signing of this agreement, which is humiliating for Chile, the newspaper Democracia stated: "In the war into which the U.S.A. is trying to drag Chile, Chile is relegated to the status of a slave sending raw materials and cannon fodder."

But the Chilean people do not want war. They do not want to be cannon fodder for the American imperialists. The Chilean press reports the formation in the country of a "National Committee for Struggle Against the Military Agreement With the U.S.A.," whose activity is supported by all democratic parties and organizations in the country. Frightened by the growing popular opposition to the armaments race, the Chilean Congress temporarily halted consideration of the military agreement.

The events now taking place in Chile are a convincing confirmation of the fact that even in the countries most dependent on the U.S.A., an energetic struggle is developing against American imperialism, against its policy of slavery and war.

United States

THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE ELECTIONS. (By V. Berezhkov. Trud, June 5, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The American press these days is filled with reports on preparations for the regular Presidential elections. According to the Constitution, these elections take place on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. Thus, they will be held Nov. 4 of this year. At the same time the House of Representatives will be elected and a part of the Senate.

The question of the Presidential candidates is actually decided long before the voters go to the polls. Right now clandestine negotiations are in progress among the party chiefs and representatives of the big monopolies, who are the real bosses of the United States, to choose Presidential candidates for the next four-year term.

Although American official propaganda yells at the top of its voice about the wonders of dollar democracy, there is no trace of a real expression of the will of the people in the U.S.A. Under the Constitution the Presidential elections proceed in two stages. The voters do not vote for the President but for lists of electors. These lists are drawn up by the party machines in each state. The list which receives the majority of votes is elected in full. The election of the President by the electors is predetermined at the time of the candidates' nomination. What the result of the election shows is merely which of the selected candidates is to enter the White House.

Nor has the method of nominating Presidential candidates anything in common with democracy.. The candidates are nominated by the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties. The delegates to these conventions are not elected but are picked in advance by the party bosses. The National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties will take place in Chicago this summer. But in reality nothing is decided at the conventions. They serve merely as a screen for backstage deals of the big party bosses with the Wall Street magnates. ...

Laws in force in various American states actually prevent millions of people from voting in the elections. ...

A large section of the U.S. public is indifferent toward the elections since the public is obliged to choose between two rival candidates who are both Wall Street stooges in equal measure. All this underlies the exceedingly low percentage of participation in the voting. In the 1948 elections, out of 94,641,900 people of voting age, only 48,883,000 or 51.6% voted. In some states the percentage was still lower. ...

For the past 20 years the Democratic Party has been in power in the United States. After Roosevelt's death in April, 1945, Truman, who was then Vice-President, automatically became President. His re-election in 1948 was primarily a result of the unwillingness of the American people to allow representatives of the Republican Party, which reflects the views of the most aggressive circles of American imperialism, to come to power. Undoubtedly, it was also partly due to the fact that in the 1948 campaign Truman promised to promote a friendly settlement of international relations. However, after his election he immediately forgot his promises. He began even more diligently to carry out the notorious bipartisan policy—a policy of aggression and preparation of a new war, a policy of further attack on the rights and living standards of the wide masses of the American working people. ...

Many American newspapers see as the reason for Truman's refusal to run again the sharp decline of his prestige. Washington's aggressive course, the war in Korea unleashed by U.S. imperialism, the policy of attack on the living standards of the United States working people, the continuous rise in prices and taxes, the growth of unemployment and corruption in the government—all this could not but lead to a serious decline in the authority of the present American administration. ...

For the time being the Democratic Party leadership has found itself in a rather tight fix. The Democratic Party bosses who stand behind the scenes are hastily trying to pick "popular" names. At the moment the names being discussed as potential candidates are those of Stevenson, Governor of Illinois, who incidentally has stated that he does not want to run; Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, and the notorious supporter of Washington's aggressive course, the big capitalist, Averell Harriman. Truman strongly supports the latter's candidacy.

The Republican Party is attempting to take advantage of the confusion in the Democratic Party and get revenge. Its leaders have already obtained the consent of Gen. Eisenhower, who in connection with the promotion of his candidacy for President, has hastened to give up the post of supreme commander of the Atlantic bloc armed forces. Among other possible candidates for the Republican Party, Senator Taft, Senator Stassen [sic] and Governor Warren of California have also been mentioned.

Certain observers have asserted that Truman's decision not to run actually spells support for the candidacy of Gen. Eisenhower, who is regarded not only in the Republican Party but also in the Democratic Party as the most suitable exponent of the Wall-Street total diplomacy. These assertions are attracting attention. Thus, a curious situation may be created in which even the appearances of struggle between the competing parties may be cast aside.

In one way or another the candidates of both parties will be finally determined in the very near future. But no matter which of these persons named above is nominated, this fact will not alter the heart of the matter. The candidates named—in any combinations—will be stooges of the big monopolies, which are the actual rulers of the United States. ...

In the present election campaign, as in 1948, the Progressive Party is taking active part in addition to the Democratic and Republican Parties. It has already nominated its candidates: Vincent Hallinan for President and Charlotta Bass for Vice-President. The national convention of the Progressive Party, which will give final approval on the candidates, will be held in Chicago, on July 3 to July 4. Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Chairman of the Progressive Party campaign committee, has stated that "the principal question in the 1952 election campaign is the question of peace." ...

The Progressive Party faces a hard fight. There is no doubt but that the reactionary circles of the United States will exert every effort to undermine its influence. Even now they do not stop short of repressions against leaders of the Progressive Party. Taking advantage of the fact that at the time of the defense of trade union leader Bridges in April, 1950, Hallinan was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for "contempt of court," the authorities have seen fit just at this time to put him away in prison. ...

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN WORKING PEOPLE ARE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM. (By V. Vladimirova. Trud, June 4, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) In one of the recent issues of Newsweek Magazine, which is controlled by Morgan and Harriman, there is the following laconic characterization of Australia: "This is a country which plays a leading part in U.S. strategy in the Pacific." The American imperialists are, at the same time, presenting Australia with the role of an ordinance depot and a main long-range bombing base, a supply depot and a supplier of raw materials. The reactionary Menzies government, which is the servant of American and British imperialism, is readily subordinating the country's economy and foreign and domestic policy to the aggressive intentions of its bosses. It has sent Australian airmen and soldiers to aid the British colonizers in the Middle East and in Malaya. Australian expeditionary units are at the disposal of the American interventionists in Korea. In comparison with 1951, the strength of Australia's armed forces has been doubled in the present year, and will be trebled in 1953. ...

Under the government plan, the total sum of Australian military expenditures during the next three years will reach an unprecedentedly high figure—885,000,000 pounds sterling. Direct and indirect taxation, which in 1951 comprised 86 pounds sterling per head of the population, is rising to 112 pounds in 1952.

The funds squeezed out of the taxpayers are going into war industry, into the construction of airfields, the extention and equipment of a gigantic rocket range at Woomera, which extends for 1200 miles across the central and western regions of the country. On direct orders from Washington, in the budget of the state of South Australia large appropriations have been set aside for the exploitation of uranium deposits at Radium Hill. After the recent visit to Australia by representatives of the American Atomic Energy Commission, the government has been expending tremendous funds on prospecting for uranium ore in all parts of the Australian continent.

The Building Worker, the organ of the building workers' union, calculated that with the funds destined for war preparations it would be possible to construct 164,000 homes, 1000 hospitals and 1000 schools and to supply all these buildings with electricity and to build roads to them.

But the government is not even thinking about any kind of civilian construction. In 1951 credit to the states was reduced 25%. At a session of the federal loan council May 1,1952, MacDonald, Premier of the state of Victoria, stated: "I have already stopped construction of all school buildings and have been obliged to take measures so that all school children have lessons in private homes and halls."

Australia is racked year in and year out by droughts, floods and forest fires. They kill millions of head of livestock and lay waste hundreds of thousands of hectares of land. Despite this, there is not even an insignificant sum in the state treasury for irrigation construction and other vitally necessary measures. The farmers are actually deprived of the opportunity to obtain any kind of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers: hardly one or the other is produced in Australia. The country, which is one of the largest world suppliers of wheat, meat, dairy products, is incapable of fully satisfying the requirements of its own population. The catastrophic decline in agriculture is one of the results of the conversion of Australia's economy to a war footing.

A tendency toward a decline in production is also manifesting itself distinctly in industry. At the same time that arms manufacturers are being granted subsidies and equipment, the peaceful branches of industry are being closed down. In the footwear, textile, readymade garments, leather, building and other branches of industry, a mass lay-off of workers and employees is going on. In some enterprises up to 50% of the working people are being laid off. According to a cynical statement by Hitten, a former economic adviser for the Bank of New South Wales, "A reserve army of unemployed is necessary for the economic health of Australia."

The position of employed workers is also constantly deteriorating. Even Menzies has been obliged to admit that 1951 was a "difficult year for those Australians whose incomes could not keep pace with rising prices." ...

At the same time, a handful of monopolists are making fabulous profits in the arms race. The profits of Australian monopolies have increased 400% in comparison with 1939.

Australia's conversion into the military base and arsenal for American-British imperialism is being accompanied by the fascistization of the country. Anderson, one of the leaders in the Liberal Party, stated not so long ago: "Persons having subversive ideas have only one right: to be shot." Is it necessary to say that in the eyes of this disciple of Hitler the ideas of peace and friendship between the people belong among the "subversive" ones? ...

It is significant that the American imperialists are obviously not relying on their bailiffs in Canberra, but are carrying out their own police supervision of the Australian people. By the admission of James Rush, the American Vice-Consul in Melbourne, American official representatives in Australia have compiled an extensive file of fingerprints taken from Australian citizens.

The enemies of peace and democracy have a true ally in the right-wing Labor leaders. These absolutely corrupted betrayers of the working class were not ashamed to officially ban members of the Labor Party from participating in the peace movement. The right-wing Laborites are carrying on subversive activities in the trade unions, striving to isolate the working class of Australia from the international democratic trade union movement, to deprive the trade unions of their progressive leaders and to divert them to a path of conciliation. ...

On Feb. 13, the executive committee of the Trade Union Council of Australia, which is under the leadership of right-wing Laborites, decided to suspend from membership five of the most militant trade unions of Australia if the latter did not withdraw from the W.F.T.U. in three months. This ultimatum which included the miners', dockers', merchant seamen's, building workers', and railroad workers' trade unions, provoked profound indignation among the workers. The Council of the Union of Railway Workers, which sat at the end of April, declared its resolute support of the W.F.T.U. and came out emphatically against the attempts of the splitters to break the international bonds of the Australian trade union movement. ...

The trade unions have been participating energetically in collecting signatures to the protest against ratification of the separate treaty with Japan. More than 100,000 Australians have signed this protest. Just the same, in February,1952, contrary to the will of the people, the Australian Parliament ratified the treaty.

But even after this, the struggle did not cease. The Council

(Continued on Page 41)

Communist Party

ON DIRECTORS WHO HAVE GROWN TIRED OF THEORY. (By G. Khutsishvili, Staff Correspondent for Georgian Republic. Pravda, June 6, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Tbilisi—At the April plenary session of the Georgian Party Central Committee* sharp and just criticism was expressed out of serious defects in the work of Georgian consumers' cooperatives and in particular of Comrade Rukhadze, chairman of the board of the Georgian Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives. The administrative apparatus of this organization is doing unsatisfactory work in distributing and delivering goods to the districts and is not making a study of the rural market. The cooperative network is clogged with useless people who are taking advantage of their positions in the stores for personal gain. ...

The members of the board complain about the shortage of inspectors. They have not yet realized that the main obstacles to an improvement in the work of the republic's consumers' cooperatives are faulty selection of officials of district consumers' cooperative unions and of the central organization, lack of concern for improving their professional qualifications and weak political training of them. ...

For a long time the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and its propaganda and agitation department have put up with the low theoretical level of Comrade Rukhadze and certain other executive officials without noting the fact that their intellectual growth has stopped, that they are not broadening their political and cultural horizons. And after all, the low level of theoretical training of various officials is the very thing that is causing complacency and self-satisfaction, suppression of criticism and self-criticism and the glossing over of serious defects in the work of Soviet and economic organizations.

On the instructions of Comrade Shaduri, former secretary of the Georgian Party Central Committee, not only the primary Party units but also the officials of borough committees and the Tbilisi City Party Committee were deprived of control over the independent studies of executive officials on the republic level. The Party committee of Beria Borough, where the great majority of the public organizations are located, and the Tbilisi City Party Committee have become so accustomed to the idea that the training and selection of executive officials are the monopoly of the Central Committee's propaganda and agitation department that they have never made any attempt to tackle the problem in earnest.

The Central Committee's propaganda and agitation department, in its turn, has for many years taken no interest in how the Ministers, their deputies, the directors of administrations and chief administrations and the managers of trusts are raising their ideological level.

But although it was ill-informed about the theoretical training of various executive officials, the propaganda and agitation department nevertheless sent them out indiscriminately into the districts to deliver political reports. And there have been cases in which the reports given by these officials—the level of which was very low—have aroused just dissatisfaction among the audiences.

From all this one conclusion emerges: the Party organizations of Tbilisi must take all possible measures to instill in executive personnel a sense of their responsibility for raising their ideological and political level, and must give them practical help in doing so.

ACTING AS RECORDER OF EVENTS. (By Ye. Kiselev, Staff Correspondent for Stavropol Territory. Pravda, June 4, p. 2. 850 words. Condensed text:) Stepnoi, Stavropol Territory—Stepnoi [Steppe] District is the largest in Stavropol Territory and has more than 1,200,000 hectares of land. The district has excellent conditions for raising fine-wooled sheep. Its nearness to the "black soil" makes it possible to keep Merino sheep grazing throughout the entire year and to obtain high fleece yields.

The state has equipped the district's agriculture with powerful machinery. There are two Machine and Tractor Stations, an Animal Husbandry Machinery Station and five Forestry Stations here. ... But despite all this, Stepnoi District is lagging behind. This year the collective and state farms have delayed spring sowing to an inexcusable extent, have not coped with tree-planting assignments and have done a poor job of wintering livestock.

The reasons for the district's lag lie in the incorrect guidance of agriculture by the district organizations, especially the district Party committee. ...

Correct guidance of the collective farms requires a knowledge of everything going on there, a knowledge of difficulties and shortcomings in developing the communal economy. This is just what the Stepnoi District Party Committee lacks. It has a very superficial understanding of the situation on certain collective farms. This prevents it from noticing breakdowns in their work in time and coming to their aid. The district committee has fallen into the unenviable role of a mere bystander.

The Motherland Collective Farm was long considered the best in the district, but suddenly this spring large numbers of sheep began to die off here. The collective farm had adequate feed, but it had not hauled it in time to the places where the stock was to spend the winter. A major blow was thus dealt to the collective farm's economy.

Could the district Party committee have anticipated what happened? Of course it could. Early in January the bureau of the district committee heard a report on the question of wintering livestock on this collective farm, and it became known even then that feed had not been hauled to the places where the stock was to be wintered, that livestock tending was poor on the collective farm. The district committee adopted an extensive resolution outlining measures for eliminating the shortcomings disclosed. But this was where the matter ended. ...

Many similar examples could be cited from the work of the Stepnoi District Committee. ... The district Party committee does not pay enough attention to the work of the Machine and Tractor Stations and the Animal Husbandry Machinery Stations or to the training of farm equipment operators. ...

The district committee is not exacting enough toward administrative personnel and tolerates lack of discipline in individual officials. ...

The officials of the district committee take an uncritical attitude toward the state of affairs in the district and exaggerate the strides that have been made. Comrade Burmistrov, secretary of the district Party committee, recently wrote a boastful article in the territory newspaper Stavropolskaya pravda [Stavropol Truth] on the district committee's work with the intelligentsia. The author asserted that "the district committee holds regular meetings of the urban and rural intelligentsia." Actually, however, only one such meeting has been held in a year's time. ...

The work of the Stepnoi District Party Committee is in serious need of improvement. ...

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THAT VIOLATES PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY. (By Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan. Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. 600 words. Summary:) The last session of the Vedi Village Soviet was specially convened. Comrade Abdulayev, the representative of the district executive committee who had come to the session, reported that the chairman of the village Soviet had been dismissed by the district executive committee, and recommended that a new chairman be elected. The Deputies were even more amazed when he recommended A. Kh. Malkhasyan for chairman, because Malkhasyan was not even a Deputy to the Soviet.

This case of violation of the principles of Soviet democracy is unfortunately by no means the only one in the work of the Soviet agencies of Vedi District, Yerevan Region. The chairmen

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* [For a report of this plenary session see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 22, p.10-11.]

and secretaries of village Soviets are supposed to be elected at sessions of these Soviets, but the Vedi District Executive Committee ignores this constitutional requirement. It often dismisses duly elected Soviet officials. Suffice it to say that every fifth chairman and every other secretary of the village Soviets of this district are not Deputies to the Soviets involved.

The main reason for the high turnover of Soviet officials in the district lies in the district executive committee's off-hand attitude toward working with them. The Nor-Kyansky Village Soviet is one of the best in the district, but even it has its problems. Who should help this Soviet if not the district executive committee?

The chairman of the Nor-Kyansky Village Soviet was called upon to deliver a report at a session of the district executive committee in March, 1951; and the Deputies wished him luck in coming back with a good work program. Unfortunately the district executive committee failed to provide such a program. Its entire resolution on the village Soviet's report consisted of general observations, with the one specific order to dismiss Comrade Martirosyan, secretary of the village Soviet. This was the only "assistance" given to the village Soviet.

The Deputies to the Nor-Kyansky Village Soviet disagreed with the resolution and did not dismiss the secretary, whose sole guilt in the eyes of the executive committee was that he "did not attend courses for village Soviet officials."

In another instance the district executive committee insisted on the dismissal of the chairman of the Kirov Settlement Soviet. Deputy Asmik Khachatryan was elected in his place, but had hardly managed to orient herself to her new office when she was reprimanded by the district executive committee "for allowing matters to drift in the Soviet's standing committees."

The district Soviet executive committee managed to administer about 20 reprimands to 16 village Soviet chairmen and secretaries in one year's time, almost half of them to people who had done Soviet work for less than a year.

As a result of neglect of personnel work and the application of crude administrative measures Vedi District lags in many important branches of economic and cultural work. The methods of the Vedi District Executive Committee have nothing in common with Bolshevist methods of guidance and are at variance with the principles of Soviet democracy.

Work of the Soviets: MANY RESOLUTIONS, LITTLE SUPERVISION OF THEIR FULFILLMENT. (By Staff Correspondent K. Cherkashin. Izvestia, June 4, p. 2. 850 words. Summary:) Uzhgorod—Comrade Kompaneyets, director of the province folk art center, was called in by the Transcarpathia Province Soviet Executive Committee to report on the work of his institution. This puzzled Comrade Kompaneyets, because his report had recently been discussed by the bureau of the province Party committee, which had outlined a number of practical measures for improving the center's work. Comrade Kompaneyets had not yet managed to carry out even a third of the instructions given him, and now—another report.

The waiting room was crowded with people called in to report, and because his report was sixth on the agenda Comrade Kompaneyets patiently waited his turn. He was not called in at 12 noon as the announcement stated, but late at night.

The weary members of the executive committee idly turned over the papers in their files. "Next is the work of the folk art center," said Comrade Vash, the chairman. "Your report, Comrade Mokhnyuk," he said, turning to the director of the department of cultural-enlightenment work, "but make it short, please."

"Excuse me, Ivan Mikhailovich," said the department director, "Comrade Kompaneyets is supposed to deliver the report. He prepared it."

"We are asking you to deliver it," interrupted the chairman. "Five minutes only."

After the five-minute "report" had been delivered the chairman asked if any of the committee members wished to say anything, but no one did. There were likewise no comments on the draft resolution, and it was adopted as it stood. This resolution contains nothing specific and makes liberal use of the words "in the near future," "intensify," "improve," "vitalize."

The executive committee left Comrade Kompaneyets to define and submit for its approval specific tasks of the cultural institution.

"They have already been worked out by the province Party committee," observed one of the people at the meeting, but the committee members paid no attention. It was after 3 a.m., and they still had a number of questions on the agenda.

That day (and night!) the Transcarpathia Province Executive Committee adopted 67 resolutions, and this was not a record by any means. The committee adopted more than 2000 resolutions during 1951. This large number of questions on the agenda means that many questions are handled superficially and without discussion.

Even the large staff of the province executive committee's departments and administrations cannot always cope with drawing up draft resolutions. Sometimes these drafts are drawn up on the basis of reports rather than on the basis of checkups on the local situation.

The exceedingly large number of resolutions makes it impossible to check on their effectiveness properly. Reports and checkups are the responsibility of the assistants to the vice-chairman of the executive committee. They set up control cards for every resolution, according to which they order reports from the department directors or the executive committees of the local Soviets. But the resolutions are rarely checked locally because the executive committee instructors and the department inspectors are too busy preparing data for new resolutions.

When the deadline set on the control card comes around, Comrade Mokhnyuk will receive a reminder and will write a report "from memory" about what has been done by the province folk art center "in accordance with the resolution of the province executive committee."

(Feuilleton)—GOOD WISHES. (By B. Shelepenkov and A. Kolchinsky. Izvestia, June 6, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Gorky—When Pavel Kuzmich Dunayev was appointed director of the district social security department his superiors wished him success and told him not to be afraid to ask their help.

Comrade Dunayev did so. Once he had mastered his job he began to show initiative. He went to Comrade Kazakov, director of the province social security department in Gorky, and asked excitedly about his staff.

"Don't ask!" the director cut him short. "I can't add a single person."

"You don't need to add anyone," said Dunayev. "I'd like to reduce the number of accountants. We could get along with one-third as many. There's lots of pen-pushing in our office—"

Dunayev went on to explain that considerable savings could be made by sending simple coupons instead of postal money orders to pensioners. Dunayev figured that his department alone could save about 10,000 rubles in wages a year.

No matter how critical the officials in the province department were, they finally had to admit the value of Dunayev's proposal.

"Well, we'll write the ministry and send them your plan. The ministry won't delay in giving its weighty opinion," the province officials said confidently.

Indeed, three months later this "weighty opinion" reached the district center of Chkalovsk in the form of a commission headed by Comrade Petrov-Denisov, Chief Accountant of the Russian Republic Ministry of Social Security.

At the end of three days Comrade Petrov-Denisov closed his briefcase, said he approved of the plan and told Comrade Dunayev to prepare to introduce it, while he would see that the proper instructions were forthcoming from the ministry.

As might have been expected, the preparations took less time than it did for the chief accountant to reach Moscow. The people in Chkalovsk thought the delay in approving their plan was because the accountant wanted to present it on gilt-edged paper or perhaps because the Deputy Ministers wanted to read it several times.

Days lengthened into months and nothing changed. Not a word from the ministry, when suddenly, as though a dam had burst, such flood of papers came to Chkalovsk that it could hardly be handled.

Deputy Minister Comrade Kozlov wrote to Comrade Dunayev not to lose heart, that the plan was a good one and that everyone in the Russian Republic Ministry of Social Security was for it, but that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications was not so much impressed. This was followed by good wishes.

Unlike the officials of these two ministries, the local communications and social security people soon found a common language. The communications people fully approved of Dunayev's proposal and found that it would simplify their work as well.

Dunayev immediately reported this to his own ministry, and this time he received a reply from Deputy Minister Tsvetova, who said she personally approved of the plan but that she had no encouraging news to report. She then cordially wished him success in his work.

It is not difficult to imagine how Dunayev feels about such cordial messages. So many of them have piled up in the past two years! And how little has resulted from them! The matter is not settled even now.

ANSWERS TO REPATRIATES' QUESTIONS. (Cina [Struggle, daily organ of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Republic Supreme Soviet, published in Riga], June 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Question: Will Soviet citizens be held responsible for having returned to the U.S.S.R. now instead of immediately after the end of the war?

Answer: No, they will not be held responsible for the long delay.

Soviet citizens who have returned from Germany and Austria, as well as from other states, will not be held responsible for not having returned to the Soviet Union directly after the end of the war, because the delay, for the most part, was not their fault but that of reactionary elements who are trying to keep Soviet citizens in foreign countries and separate them from their native land.

Question: What rights will be enjoyed by Soviet citizens who have returned to their native land from foreign countries?

Answer: The Soviet government, in conducting repatriation of its citizens, adheres to the principle that Soviet citizens who have returned home will enjoy all the rights granted Soviet citizens by the Constitution—the right to work, the right to rest, the right to education, the right to material security in old age as well as in case of sickness and loss of ability to work and the right to participate in elections and be themselves elected in the Soviets of working people's Deputies.

Question: Does the Soviet government extend material help to repatriated Soviet citizens?

Answer: Yes, it does. The Soviet government takes care of its citizens who during the war have been expatriated to foreign lands and have since returned home. All tasks connected with the return of the displaced persons are undertaken by the Soviet government. On the way home the Soviet government guarantees Soviet citizens under repatriation free maintenance and medical care, and in addition materially poor repatriates will receive help in providing shoes and clothing for themselves.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'SECRETARY OF PROVINCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SUPPRESSES CRITICISM.'* (Izvestia, June 6, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of the Stalino Province Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the article published under the above heading. The facts cited in the article have been confirmed and the executive committee has condemned the conduct of Comrade Verkhovsky, secretary of the executive committee, and has reprimanded him.

The article "Secretary of Province Executive Committee Suppresses Criticism" was also discussed at a conference of the staff of the province Soviet executive committee.

Trade Unions

EMPLOYMENT RECORD. (By Staff Correspondent B. Oreshnikov. Trud, June 10, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Kazan—V. A. Soldatkin, a blacksmith, appealed to Comrade Gumerov, Deputy Chairman of the Tatar Province Committee of the Machine and Tractor Station and Agricultural Organization Workers' and Employees' Trade Union, to help him to obtain an employment record. Several days before, he had been released from the Kazan Main Interdistrict Repair Shop, but he had not been given an employment record there.

The province trade union committee communicated with the shop and demanded that the worker's just request be met. Instead of an employment record, however, the management gave Comrade Soldatkin a certificate saying that he had worked as a blacksmith in the workshop.

The management acted incorrectly. The province trade union committee ought to have corrected the error. Trade union organizations must see to it that each worker has his own employment record, that the established regulations are not violated by anyone. Comrade Gumerov, however, forgot about this duty.

"With us this matter is badly arranged," he confesses. "Probably half the workers of the M.T.S. and shops do not possess employment records."

Not only the workers and employees of M.T.S. and shops are in this position in the Tatar Autonomous Republic. At the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Kazan Machine Plant it is also very difficult for a man starting work for the first time to obtain an employment record. Viktor Shatunov, a young worker, came to the plant as an apprentice fitter on Jan. 15 this year. He is now working on his own but up to now he has not been given an employment record. Ivan Shchetsov, a machinist, does not have a record although he has been working since November of last year. ...

The Kazan Typewriter Plant of the Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry is not short of employment record forms. But after filling in the data on the worker and making the first entry in it, the personnel department in the majority of instances never looks at this document again.

Vasily Alexandrovich Gulyakov came to the factory as a machinist in 1925, when the enterprise was a small repair shop. In 27 years he has not once been late for work or suffered a penalty or reprimand. ...

The whole collective is proud of the remarkable work of Vasily Alexandrovich. A tireless innovator, he displays constant solicitude for the honor of the factory trademark and gives an example of honest, selfless labor. But now we open his employment record. A strange thing—the glorious deeds of the honored cadre worker are not reflected here. In the column "Data on Incentives and Awards" only two entries have been made—regarding a cash bonus and a commendation.

Georgy Alexandrovich Yelizarov came to the factory at the same time as V. Gulyakov, as a mechanic. ... Georgy Alexandrovich introduced a radical technical improvement in the construction of the typewriter and obtained an inventor's certificate. In 1949 he was awarded the title of Outstanding Worker in Socialist Competition of the Ministry. In 1950 the cadre worker was awarded a citation. There are no entries of this in his employment record.

Yet after all the employment record is the mirror of the person's whole labor activity. How offensive it is for Vasily Alexandrovich and Georgy Alexandrovich that the workers in the personnel department displayed such an indifferent attitude towards their successes. ...

The employment record is the pride of an honest toiler. Industrial and trade union managers must remember this.

ON CERTAIN FAULTS IN THE GUIDANCE OF COMPETITION. (By G. Slutsky, Director of the Industrial Socialist Competition Sector of the Central Council of Trade Unions' Industrial Mass Work Department. Trud, June 8, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Socialist competition of workers by trades, which arose during the great patriotic war, is assuming ever-increasing proportions. This effective form of industrial competition promotes the introduction of the best labor methods and the affording of assistance to those lagging behind the pacemakers and develops the creative activity of the working people. ...

The trade union organizations have done a great deal of work in carrying out the decree of the sixth plenary session of the

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, pp. 25-26.

Central Council of Trade Unions. Socialist competition between workers of the leading trades has also become livelier and risen to a new, higher level. However, there are still serious faults in the guidance of it.

The sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions recommended that the title of Best Worker be awarded not according to monthly results, as was the case before, but according to how all the terms of the competition are fulfilled in the course of three months running. But at a number of enterprises the industrial and trade union executives, not understanding this injunction, began to award the title of Best Worker to pacemakers once every quarter. This is quite incorrect.

The results of the competition by trades should be summed up every month, as before. But the title of Best Worker should be awarded by the factory committee only to those workers who have fulfilled all the terms of the competition in the previous two months. If a worker goes on fulfilling all the terms then he retains this title. The victors in the competition, those who fulfill all the terms for six months running, have their names put on the Honor Roll or are awarded scrolls of honor, and those who retain the title of Best Worker for a year have their names inscribed in the Book of Honor. ...

In the competition by trades at enterprises the title of Best Worker should be awarded to all those who overfulfill the average progressive output norms and fulfill all other terms of the competition.

However, at many enterprises of the oil industry and in building organizations, the title of Best Worker is awarded only to those workers who achieve the highest output, the highest indices in the economizing of materials, raw materials, electric power, etc. ...

The titles of Stakhanovite and Shock Worker are forms of public encouragement. These titles are awarded to a worker by the factory committee in conjunction with the head of the shop and on the recommendation of the foreman and the trade union group organizer. However, of late many shop committees have transferred this function to the management. As a result the title of Stakhanovite is not infrequently awarded in a completely mechanical fashion. The norm-setter or planner draws up the lists of Stakhanovites and Shock Workers according to the percentage of overfulfillment of the output norms, not taking into account the qualitative indices of the work, and the head of the shop approves these lists. ...

The shop committee must award the title of Stakhanovite or Shock Worker to a worker after discussion at a meeting of the collective of the sector, of the brigade.

Encouragement of the victors plays an important role in the further development of the socialist competition. The sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions obliged the trade union organizations to introduce order into the process of awarding and presenting the prescribed forms of reward and encouragement to enterprises, shops, sectors and advanced workers, and to raise their significance. But this has not been done everywhere. The names of the victors in the competition are often inscribed on the Honor Roll and in the Book of Honor without a resolution from the factory committees, and at irregular intervals. ...

The decree of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions is for the trade union and economic organizations a concrete program for improving the guidance of socialist competition. By carrying out the resolutions of the plenary session, the central, factory and shop committees will bring about a new advance in the creative activity of the working people in the struggle for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plan.

(Feuilleton)—A SLIGHT SCARE. (By B. Markov. Trud, June 13, p. 3. 800 words. Summary:) Peter Georgiyevich Minyayev, Chairman of the Leningrad Province Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union Committee, arose in the best of spirits and went to work with thoughts of everything running smoothly. When he arrived at the office, however, the faces of his colleagues told him that something was wrong.

"We have bad news for you," Chief Bookkeeper Kuzma Fyodorovich Mishin blurted out. "An inspector is coming to us."

"An inspector? Excellent." And Peter Georgiyevich serenely entered his office.

"He'll cook up something," Mishin winked to Province Committee Secretary Morozov. "He'll find a way out."

Soon Morozov and Mishin met Minyayev in his office. "There's no reason to be upset," Peter Georgiyevich firmly declared.

"What do you mean, no reason?" Morozov remarked in a half-whisper. "Our income has been only 72% of the budget but our expenses 89%. We're behind in collecting dues and membership has dropped 4%. And income from the movies we run has been only half of that planned."

"Oh, everybody has shortcomings. And besides, we don't have many."

"Whether many or not, we have them," Chief Bookkeeper Mishin broke in. "Take our staff, for instance—we have two extra employees, a physical culture instructor and a driver. We aren't using the appropriations for cultural mass work, and the social insurance funds are being misused."

"Misused! How?"

"Well, we transferred social insurance funds to the theater combine for boots for you and two pairs of shoes for your wife. Morozov also ordered a pair of shoes for himself and two for his wife."

Peter Georgiyevich's face darkened. "Ye-es, I hadn't thought of that. But we can put the money back and nobody will know the difference.

"What about the Air Compressor affair?" asked Mishin.

"What air compressor?"

"Don't you remember how the Air Compressor plant gave your wife an illegal resort pass as a bookkeeper for the Leningrad Coal Marketing Trust? And she doesn't work anywhere. And then they gave your children four passes to rest homes on the factory trade union committee's account."

Peter Georgiyevich's face darkened still more. "Well that's enough, enough. Why go over everything—we'll not mention that you received a bonus illegally."

"I did it for our common benefit. Just keep it under your hat. Neither of you has paid his membership dues for six months, you know."

Just as the province committee officials had feared, the inspector came and discovered many abuses. But Peter Georgiyevich did not lose heart: he found a way out of the situation.

"We've got to repent, admit our mistakes, and everything will be forgotten."

The trade union Central Committee discussed the results of the inspection of the union's Leningrad Province committee. The resolution mentioned neglect of membership records, poor conduct of organizational mass work, carelessness toward cultural mass work, malpractices, etc. The grasping officials were reprimanded for corruption and disruption of work.

Now Peter Georgiyevich Minyayev rubs his hands and says, "Well, friends, wasn't I right? We repented, recognized our mistakes and everything is forgotten."

Their slight scare was over.

Follow-up on Trud Reports: 'TRAINING OF NEW TRADE UNION MEMBERS,' 'ADMISSION TO TRADE UNION OR FORMALIZATION.'* (Trud, June 10, p. 2. Complete text:) The editorial and article published under the above headings in Trud May 13 criticized the factory committee of the Saratov Gear-Cutting Plant for not paying attention to training work among new trade union members.

The plant committee has acknowledged the criticism to be correct. The articles will be discussed at general meetings of workers and employees in all shops. The plant committee has charged its cultural mass work commission and the board of the Salute Sports Society with improving work among young people.

Natural Resources

AT TSIMLYANSKAYA HYDROELECTRIC STATION. (By A. Bakharov, Staff Correspondent for Rostov Province. Pravda, June 7, p. 2. 1000 words. Excerpts:) At 9:30 a.m. on June 6 Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station produced

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No, 18, pp. 25-27.

its first industrial power. With the start of operation of the powerful hydroelectric station the collective of building and installation workers has won a major victory. ...

This is the beginning of a large-scale process of electrification in the Don region.

The builders of the power complex and the workers and collective farmers of Rostov Province are joyfully celebrating this important event.

Industry

On Economic Themes: TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. (By N. Smirnov, Director of the Kirov Plant, Leningrad. Pravda, June 5, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) The workers at Leningrad's Kirov Plant, like those at other machine-building plants in the country, are faced with new and important tasks in the struggle for exemplary fulfillment of the state plan and production of as much high-quality machinery and equipment as possible. This year it is necessary to achieve a new and considerable rise in labor productivity and, therefore, an acceleration in technical progress.

The manufacture of prime movers was mastered in a year's time at the plant and the amount of time required to turn out a single vehicle was reduced through better organization of labor to a point where it took only 39.5% as much labor to produce a prime mover in 1951 as in January, 1949. The labor required for other comparable products was reduced to one-third in the same time.

The plan for organizational and technical measures has assumed great importance in all work relating to the struggle for technical progress. This plan is the result of the creative thinking of a large number of personnel and is based on proposals by Stakhanovites, engineers, technicians, foremen and employees. The administration sets definite deadlines for introducing the measures adopted and holds people responsible for them. A total of 1911 proposals resulting in savings of more than 42,000,000 rubles have been made in accord with plans adopted in the past three years.

"Small mechanization" is very important in the struggle for technical progress. The realization of "small mechanization" of tedious work in the rolling mill has made it possible to shorten the production cycle from 48 to eight hours. Labor productivity has increased 97% here in comparison with the prewar level.

The experience of the Kirov Plant shows that the tremendous technical progress of our socialist industry is the direct result of extensive mechanization and automatization of production. We have organized 65 belt lines, which make extensive use of special and aggregate machine tools. Work has been done recently to replace machining of parts by cold pressing, and in planning the dies the technologists and designers are allowing for the possibility of using each one of them for performing several operations. Such dies have helped increase productivity and in individual cases have made it possible to cut labor expenditures to one-third.

Technologists, together with Stakhanovite innovators, have worked out a considerable number of multiple-place, highly productive machine tool attachments.

The establishment of technical norms which reflect the experience of leading production workers is an important means for increasing labor productivity. Leading workers such as lathe operator Comrade Laletin, milling-machine operator Comrade Leonov, polisher Comrade Karpov and many others are completing 20 and more norms a shift. Thousands of Stakhanovites are mastering progressive work methods, the dissemination of which the plant Party committee considers very important.

New control methods based on the latest technological achievements are becoming more and more common, with the result that the number of production rejects is being reduced. Last year they totaled 1.47% of the unit cost of gross production, and during the first quarter of 1952 only 1.24%.

Inventors and rationalizers play a tremendous role in reducing the amount of labor required and in achieving other high work indices. The introduction of rationalization suggestions last year led to a saving of more than 1,000,000 norm hours, while a total of 507 suggestions have been put into practice during the first quarter of this year, resulting in savings of 315,000 norm hours.

The Kirov workers, headed by the Party organization and constantly moving toward technological progress, are developing many different types of socialist competition. About 30 complex brigades have been formed which work constantly to introduce high-speed milling and turning. They help the workers master high-speed machining and help the management complete work to modernize the machine tools and introduce highly productive attachments.

Periodic public surveys on reduced effort in producing parts are held at the plant. The last survey alone, in which 5000 persons participated, yielded more than 3400 suggestions, of which 2919 provided for increased labor productivity. Introduction of the suggestions resulted in a total saving of 1,216,000 norm hours, hundreds of tons of metal and large amounts of electricity.

The struggle for technological progress and further perfection of production methods goes on in close cooperation with scientists. Unfortunately some plant officials, as well as some scientific institutes, are slow in carrying out the pledges made in contracts for creative cooperation. Such a contract was signed with the S. I. Vavilov State Optical Institute in April, 1951 and should have been fulfilled by the end of the year. It has not been fulfilled even now. The contract with the Leningrad Refrigeration Industry Institute has not been fulfilled, and it was signed three years ago!

The workers at the Kirov Plant have made use of by no means all reserves and potentialities for improving production standards, reducing the amount of labor required and increasing labor productivity. It must be admitted, for example, that we still have a high number of rejects in casting work. Our personnel still have much to do in improving and rationalizing the entire complex of production processes. Thousands of persons are now participating in this work, but its scope is still inadequate. Some shops have not organized this work properly.

Cooperation among designers, technologists and shop personnel in planning new types of machines and equipment is still inadequately organized. This sometimes leads to major errors which entail additional material expenditures and considerably increase the amount of labor required.

The plant Party organization and all the plant personnel are firmly resolved to overcome the existing shortcomings and to develop creative effort for further technical progress and a constant increase in labor productivity.

IMPROVE INSPECTION OF TEXTILES. (By Staff Correspondent N. Koshelev. Izvestia, June 5, p. 2. 1600 words. Summary:) Ivanovo—The textile enterprises of Ivanovo Province are now working at a higher level than before the war, with many of them overfulfilling both quantity and quality indices. There are many brigades, shops and large enterprises doing excellent work. The Krupskaya Mill won the title of Excellent-Quality Enterprise long ago. More than 99% of what it produces is first-grade cloth, and the average daily cloth output has increased almost 250% in the past year. Other enterprises also have high quality work indices. However, the reserves for improving the quality of production are by no means exhausted. The struggle for quality must continue undiminished.

Once a woman in Leningrad sent to Ivanovo a smock she had made from first-class cloth made at the Kokhma Cotton Cloth Combine. She asked the production workers why the beautiful cloth had become shabby after its first cleaning. In such instances the textile workers blame the chemists for turning out poor dyes. This charge is partly true, but it is not a matter of dyes alone.

We have before us several claims filed because of the poor-quality work turned out by the Ivanovo textile workers.

Ivanovo textile plants have a complicated system of controlling quality. Every meter of cloth is checked by sorters before it is sent out. Laboratories check on the quality of production, and controllers check some of the cloth after it has passed the sorters. In addition to the factory technical control departments every enterprise has control points of the Chief Textile Marketing Administration, which employ more than 130 persons.

All this complicated control system does not produce the desired effect, however. Moreover, this system separates the

mills from the consumers and makes them neither materially nor morally responsible for what they produce. The enterprises deal only with the shipping department of the chief administration, which in turn receives all claims filed and answers for the shortcomings of the mills, paying large fines every time. Last year the shipping department received hundreds of claims on goods marked "First Class" and paid more than 1,600,000 rubles in fines.

The shipping department's control points reject a large amount of poor-quality production passed by the sorters at the mills. Last January the control point found 4.9% of the cloth produced as first class by the Great Ivanovo Mill to be of lower quality, 5.5% in February, 5.4% in March and 4.3% in April. The Rodniki Combine and other enterprises also fail to fight hard for quality.

However, even the checkups by the control points of the Chief Textile Marketing Administration do not protect the marketing organizations from poor-quality cloth. They check only 10% to 12% of all cloth produced.

The complicated and expensive technical control apparatus checks production only at the final stage of production, while control between shops has slackened. Many types of rejects continue to turn up in shops and departments of the Great Ivanovo Mill. In the singeing division, for example, as high as 80% of all rejects are due to so-called "under-singeing," while one-third of the rejects in the bleaching division are due to spots. Technical control should concentrate on such troubles, which recur throughout the entire production process, but it is more concerned with pointing out where faults occur than with anticipating them.

The Great Ivanovo Mills lost almost 153,000 meters through dirt in the dyes and in the printing machines in the first quarter. Basic rules for storing the dyes are not observed in the shops, but the technical control division ignores this.

To all this must be added that many mills are not meeting the requirements for assortment of solid colors or for prints. The mills often produce not what the consumer needs but what is easiest to produce.

The textile enterprises of Ivanovo Province have every opportunity for further improving the quality of production. The heads of the chief administrations and enterprises should think about taking better advantage of these opportunities.

Back at the end of 1950 Ya. I. Nosov, Director of the Technical Control Division of the Ivanovo Melange Combine, and Senior Laboratory Technician V. A. Bashmakova worked out a system for controlling the quality of production in all stages of production, a system whereby control would not be limited to determining that work did not meet standards at the final stage of production but would be carried on in the shops and in all production operations. The method was approved by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry, but the enterprises and chief administrations have forgotten about it.

Six months ago the personnel of two related mills—the Varentsova Spinning and Weaving Mill and the Sosnevsky Finishing Mill—entered into socialist competition to improve the quality of production. They organized inter-factory control, formed public control posts for the whole production cycle, recruited workers for this work, etc. Schools for excellent quality were organized for young workers. All this produced positive results, but it has been forgotten now.

At one time the province's textile mills had a tag system for checking goods at all stages of production. All defects were noted on the tag, which made it possible to discover those specifically responsible. This system is now adhered to only for the sake of form and has ceased to be a means of reflecting the quality of the work done in the various production processes.

Some plant officials have taken the incorrect position of arguing endlessly with the marketing officials about reducing standards for inspecting the cloth, easing up on the standards for rejection, etc.

The problem is not to reduce standards but to raise them, to intensify the struggle for consistent improvement in the quality of cloth!

(Editorial)—INTERESTS OF THE STATE ABOVE ALL. (Pravda, June 7, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Most Soviet managerial executives realize the importance of their role and are bending all their energies to the building of communism. But some still fail to value the people's trust: they violate state discipline and display a narrow departmental approach to their work which is injurious to our planned economy.

Experience shows that violations of the principles of Bolshevist management of the economy and mistakes in the work of managerial personnel take place most often where Party organizations do not probe deeply into the affairs of enterprises or check up on the performance of their managers. By failing to bring to light defects in the work of enterprises certain Party organizations condone these defects.

Here is a typical example. Comrade Kadzhev, former manager of the Kondopoga Cellulose and Paper Combine, allowed manufacture of paper which deviated from the specifications laid down by the state. This nonstandard, low-grade paper was illegally included in the figures for plan fulfillment and was consigned to customers, This wrong practice continued for a long time because neither the Party bureau nor the district Party committee condemned it. The Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee had received reports on the wrong conduct of the combine manager but did not attach the proper importance to them.

It should be noted that substandard paper has been produced and included in plan fulfillment figures at a number of other enterprises of the Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industries also. And this has been done with the permission of the ministry and its chief production administrations. Neither Comrade Voronov, the Minister, nor Comrade Veinov, his first deputy, took prompt measures to stop this defective practice. Nor did the ministry's Party organization do anything to combat it.

Recently instances of production of inferior or unfinished goods were brought to light in prefabricated housing construction enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry and signal equipment factories of the Ministry of Railroads. No small share of the blame for the poor work of these enterprises rests with the local Party organizations.

The forward-looking Soviet managerial executive relies on the Party organization in all his work. In our socialist economy every executive must place the interests of the state above all else. Party organizations in their turn must intensify their solicitude for the Marxist-Leninist education of economic cadres and must help them in their studies.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—MAKE FULLER USE OF LABOR RESOURCES ON COLLECTIVE FARMS. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, June 6, p. 1. 1300 words. Excerpts:) ... Every collective farm must adopt and strictly observe internal regulations governing the beginning and ending of the workday, time off for relaxation, dinner breaks and the system of computing work and apportioning workday units to the collective farmers. The system must ensure separate accounting of workday units for the crops allotted to each brigade and each team within the brigade. Accurate and public accounting is an important condition for the wide development of socialist competition on collective farms. Collective farm chairmen must show solicitude for the farmers working in the fields, equip field stations, organize communal feeding and promote work of children's institutions. ...

The penalties provided by the Collective Farm Statutes must be invoked against negligent collective farmers who violate these internal regulations and display an unconscientious attitude toward communal labor. Particular attention must be paid in this connection to applying measures of an educational nature. Discussions at brigade production conferences and at general meetings, public censure and reprimands must all be used in the struggle to strengthen labor discipline on the collective farms. ...

HAY HARVEST POORLY SUPERVISED IN KIRGIZIA. (By Staff Correspondent V. Surkov. Izvestia, June 5, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) Frunze—Happy over the unusual grass crop in Kirgizia, the workers on leading collective farms have begun selective mowing. Not content with the use of a tractor and mower from the Machine and Tractor Station, the board of

the Young Communist Collective Farm in Suzak District, Dzhalal-Abad Province, has even sent out five horse-drawn mowers and a brigade with scythes. Socialist competition has developed during the mowing, and quotas are being regularly overfulfilled.

Labor is well organized on some other collective farms as well, but unfortunately on very few of them. The republic's Soviet and agricultural agencies have not ensured proper preparations for hay mowing. Haying equipment is still not overhauled in many districts, especially in Frunze Province, where 399 new horse-drawn mowers and rakes are still lying in the warehouses of the Farm Supply Administration. The Province Soviet executive committee (Comrade Turgumbayeva, chairman) has not thought it necessary to interfere in this matter.

It cannot be said that Kirgiz Republic officials failed to take up questions relating to the hay harvest. More than one decree of the Council of Ministers deals with the subject, and schedules and quotas have been drawn up for every province. Long before the beginning of haying Kirgizia's collective and state farms challenged Kazakhstan agricultural workers to socialist competition, but the facts of the matter show that not all efforts have been made to strengthen labor discipline, improve labor organization, develop criticism and self-criticism and bring lagging workers up to the level of leading ones, as stipulated in the contract for competition. No one in the Kirgiz Republic Ministry of Agriculture knows how the haying is going on even a single collective farm, and what is worse, the initiative of workers on the M.T.S. and collective farms is being discouraged. It is known that haying has been in progress since May 10 in four provinces, but the official report states that it began only May 15 to 20. The schedule is worked out to anticipate a last-minute rush and to build up a reserve of hectares already mowed.

Even this ruse is not working, however. Not a single province is coping with its five-day quotas. Frunze Province is again worst of all, having completed mowing of natural grasses only 80% and of alfalfa—6%. This valuable crop will be lost if harvesting is further delayed.

Kirgizia has many examples of the state approach to the fodder problem, but unfortunately the Soviet and agricultural agencies have not made them known to all animal husbandry workers in the republic. There are special facilities for doing this: the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and the Frunze Province administration have special agricultural propaganda administrations employing about 60 specialists who have no other duties but to generalize upon and disseminate advanced experience.

The Frunze Selection Station has for a long time been using a stacker developed by Comrade Karatysh. It is simply designed and could easily be duplicated in any machine shop of the M.T.S. or state and collective farms. But this invention is unknown to the collective and state farm and M.T.S. personnel. The Propaganda Administration of the republic Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Deputy Minister Comrade Derkembayev, has been busy for several months preparing leaflets on the stacker but has not yet decided to release them.

Kirgizia's M.T.S. and Animal Husbandry Machinery Stations now have twice as much haying equipment as in 1951, but the pace of haying has not been speeded up. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture has sent the republic many tractor-drawn mowers, but there is a shortage of rakes, which means that large grass areas can be mowed but the grass not gathered. In some places mown hay is lying on the ground and rotting.

It is time Kirgizia's Soviet and agricultural agencies stopped talking about the harvest and began providing effective guidance in this important matter.

Transportation

On Economic Themes: WAYS TO INCREASE RAILROAD PROFITS. (By A. Bondarenko, Chief of Latvian Railroad and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Izvestia, June 6, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Riga—The personnel of the Latvian Railroad have fulfilled the pledges made in their letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin, having turned over to the state above-plan profits totaling 11,600,000 rubles instead of receiving a 3,600,000-ruble subsidy. Last year the personnel were awarded the championship in the all-Soviet socialist competition for the third and fourth quarters. They also overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter of 1952 and turned over profits totaling 3,900,000 rubles above plan. The personnel were awarded the challenge red banner of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Railroads for the third time running.

The railroad now has more than 800 Stakhanovite and excellent-quality collectives. The distinguishing feature of socialist competition at the present time is that it is aimed at fuller use of reserves at comprehensive improvement of economic indices and complex solution of production problems.

One of the major reserves for further improving economic indices is the introduction of advanced work methods. Seventy-five engineers now work regularly on stepped-up schedules, hauling heavy trains and making long average runs. Last year five-hundreders hauled 4500 heavy trains and carried more than 1,000,000 tons of freight above norm on them. This amount of freight would normally have required hundreds of extra trains and would have cost the state 1,500,000 rubles more. The five-hundreders saved more than 25,000 tons of fuel, enough for many day's operations.

Advanced work methods are used in all branches of the railroad. Riga brigade leader Comrade E. Kugis has introduced the valuable initiative of guaranteeing excellent overhauling of every kilometer of track, while Comrade S. Smolentsev of the Rezekne division has introduced the valuable initiative of ensuring excellent visibility of signals and faultless communications.

Serious efforts are being made to propagandize economic knowledge in order to secure a further advance in competition and fuller use of reserves. Lectures are held regularly and seminars are offered on the economics of railroad transportation. Technical-economic councils have been formed on all divisions and in all large enterprises to deal with production and financial problems, and it has become the tradition to hold annual railroad economic conferences to reveal reserves and means of increasing profits.

The organization of belt-line overhauls of cars with consolidated norms and job estimates is an important means of improving work indices. This method of overhauling has completely justified itself at the car depot of the Riga Freight Yards. Formerly the depot had 675 individual job estimates, which made the work of foremen and brigade leaders complicated and claimed much time for drawing up all sorts of documents. These individual estimates led to overexpenditures of materials and spare parts and to increased expense in general. These shortcomings have now been eliminated, so that there are now a total of only 16 augmented norms and job estimates. Fewer people are required than before, and foremen and brigade leaders are now able to pay more attention to organizing the work. Average wages have increased and the unit costs for car repairs have dropped. The depot has ceased being a lagging one and last year turned over to the state more than 600,000 rubles in profits. Other depots are introducing the belt-line overhaul system.

Despite all the advantages of the new system the Ministry of Railroads' Chief Car Administration has spent more than a year studying it; the ministry agrees that it is better than the older method, but is not introducing it. The ministry should also review and revise the piecework pay system at inspection points, which would increase the workers' responsibility for quality and reduce overhaul costs.

The introduction of cost accounting is revealing tremendous reserves for increasing profits. Locomotive brigades using cost accounting alone yielded more than 1,000,000 rubles in profits in 1951. The introduction of cost accounting has made it possible to reduce unit costs 13.7% for every train made up and dispatched.

Further improvement in lower-echelon planning and organization of records constitutes one of the crucial conditions for perfecting cost accounting. The initiative of Klavdia Baranovskaya, industrial engineer at the Daugavpils Locomotive Depot, is of great interest. She recruited all locomotive crew members in competition for reduced unit costs for every production operation and worked out a production plan and budget covering repairs on each locomotive for each trip and for

each brigade. She also instituted daily records of fulfillment of all technical and economic work indices. Thanks to her method the depot had above-plan savings totaling 365,000 rubles in 1951. There is not a single enterprise on the entire railroad at the present time which has not taken over this method of organizing lower-echelon planning.

Great importance attaches to the system the locomotive depots have for settling accounts with the railroad management, which is based on gross ton-kilometers rather than on locomotive kilometers and has provided greater incentive to increase the amount of work done by the locomotives by running more heavy trains and reducing auxiliary runs. This has made it possible to increase the average load per train and has resulted in savings of 1,300,000 rubles. It is time the officials of the Ministry of Railroads' Chief Locomotive Administration studied this system carefully.

At the present time many roads do not have installations for making general and complete overhauls. The time has come for the Ministry of Railroads to see that complete overhauls are made the job of the factories and to eliminate small car depots, which lack adequate equipment and are operating at a loss.

It is also time to solve other questions. A large number of messengers are employed, for example, to call together the locomotive and train crews. It would be advisable to make additional capital expenditures for telephones to the apartments of all train crews in order to dispense with the messengers. Estimates show that the savings made in dispensing with the messengers alone would cover the cost of the telephone installations in two years and would free a large number of workers for production as well.

After calculating the possibilities, the personnel of the Latvian Railroad have decided to increase labor productivity 3% in 1952, to reduce the unit cost of hauls 2% in excess of plan, to ensure profitable operations by all enterprises of the railroad and to refuse government subsidies totaling several million rubles. These pledges have been backed by a complex plan for using new equipment, for progressive technological processes and for advanced work methods.

(Editorial)—ROAD BUILDING IS IMPORTANT TASK OF LOCAL SOVIETS. (Izvestia, June 4, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Automobiles and trucks play a major role in our transportation. During the first postwar five-year plan 16,000 kilometers of hard-surfaced automobile roads were built in the U.S.S.R. and the Moscow-Simferopol highway was put into commission. The network of improved auto roads at the end of the five-year plan was two and one half times as large as before the war. The 1950 volume of truck freight increased 130% over 1940, and the 1951 volume was 20% higher than that. ...

The building of automobile and truck highways is a laborious and expensive business. The state is taking the necessary measures to facilitate it and make construction cheaper. With this in view Road Machinery Stations equipped with modern machinery—tractors, bulldozers, scrapers, steam-rollers, mechanical dumpers, graders, etc.—have been set up during recent years in republics, territories and provinces. Sixteen new ones are being organized this year in the Russian Republic alone. ...

In many districts, provinces and territories road building still lags behind the rapid development of industry and agriculture and the demands of life. Not all local Soviets and highway agencies, however, are devoting the necessary attention to the construction and correct use of roads. ...

The Chief Highway Administrations of the Kazakh and Uzbek Republic Councils of Ministers are not supervising road construction satisfactorily. As a result some of the important roads in Taldy-Kurgan, Pavlodar and Alma-Ata Provinces in the Kazakh Republic have become impassable not only to automobiles but also to trucks. The highway built ten years ago between Tashkent and Chirchik in the Uzbek Republic has fallen into disrepair.

Bad roads and a careless attitude toward the use of them inflict serious damage on the state and the collective farms. It is difficult even to estimate how many automobiles and trucks are put out of commission prematurely, how much fuel is wasted, and how much freight transportation is delayed on account of bad or poorly built roads. This is felt at the height of the season for delivering agricultural products as well as during the transportation of manufactured goods from the cities to the countryside. ...

The Soviet government has pointed to the necessity of organizing in every collective farm a permanent brigade which can be counted on to participate in the general plan for labor participation in road construction. Such a system is advantageous to both the collective farm and the state. ...

The Soviets and collective farms of Kalinin Province, the North Ossetian Autonomous Republic, Saki District and Crimea Province and Atnya District in the Tatar Autonomous Republic have displayed excellent initiative. They have developed socialist competition for completion of the annual road work plan before the beginning of the harvest and delivery season. All village, district, province and territory Soviets must support this valuable initiative. ...

Domestic Trade

(Feuilleton)—PRACTICAL JOKERS. (By L. Ostasheva. Izvestia, June 8, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) If, reader, you are a little bored and cannot find anything with which to divert yourself, this is our advice to you: establish friendly contact with the Mail Order House. There, if anywhere, you will find amusement.

Write a letter to this organization and order some new clothes for yourself or your wife. Then wait—not for the parcel, of course, for it will still be a long while before that comes.

First you will receive letters and postcards—all the time. And in the intervals between them you can read the Mail Order House's advertisement in your post office: "Orders Filled in Ten Days." Read and admire the responsiveness and efficiency of the officials of this organization. This is the beginning.

Now let us suppose you have ordered a Star wrist watch. In about two months you receive notice that "the Molnia type of kerosene lamp is not yet on sale."

You laugh—naturally you are grateful to the Mail Order House for brightening up the tiresome waiting period, if only with jokes.

And finally the parcel arrives. You fly to the mailbox, anxiously open the box and meet the surprised gaze of three knights looking up at you from a silver cigarette case. ...

But certain customers enter into very serious disputes with the Mail Order House. For example, Yu. V. Zaklepenko from Kremov, Maritime Territory, apparently got really angry. He had ordered from the Novosibirsk branch of the Mail Order House a sewing machine from the Podolsk factory. A new one, of course—the Mail Order House is not supposed to trade in used goods. He writes:

"I discovered an unscrupulous fraud. They sent me an old machine—it was scratched all over, the plate had come loose from the rivets, the cover belonged to another machine and the whole thing was generally useless."

He sent it back and is now waiting for a new one to be sent.

We wish him luck—he'll have a long wait!

Here, for example, is Vladimir Galochkin from the village of Lomovka, Gorky Province—one who waited. ... Galochkin ordered from the Mail Order House a samovar and a food chopper—both of the Universal type. He was cautious in placing his order—he sent the letter around New Year's Day and invited guests to come and drink tea from the new samovar on May 1.

Even so, he was put to shame before his guests and walked past the local store with his eyes tightly shut—for samovars (and Universal samovars, too) had long been glittering in the windows there. But Galochkin was firm and unshakable. He said:

"I don't doubt that the parcel will be sent. The only thing I'm afraid of is that instead of the samovar they'll send me a vacuum cleaner or a flatiron. But I'll complain, and I'll get what I want in spite of everything. I will have a samovar!"

It is better for the Mail Order House not to become involved with such excited customers. But many of them, even

the most excited ones, live in hope and do not lose heart.

"After all," they reason, "the Mail Order House is a big organization, and, one would suppose, a serious one. We hope that it will stop playing practical jokes. We hope that in the future customers will not receive sewing machines instead of bicycles, flatirons instead of samovars and bad jokes instead of large parcels."

(Editorial) —BRING WORK OF SERVICE TRADE ENTERPRISES UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL. (Trud, June 6, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) The steady growth of real wages and the regular reductions in retail prices enable the working people to buy more and more manufactured goods. How then can we regard it as normal that in a number of cities in the Donets Basin, the Urals and other industrial areas a person does not know where to go to have his motorcycle, radio, watch or camera repaired? How often the workers living in settlements have to go into the city for every little service, spending a great deal of time commuting back and forth.

Local industry and the producers' cooperatives, which are in charge of most of the service trade enterprises, are primarily to blame for this state of affairs. Their officials are not showing the necessary initiative and efficiency. In taking stock of the working people's needs, they base their estimates not on present conditions but on those existing several years ago. How else can one explain the fact that instead of expanding the network of service trade enterprises they are actually reducing it in some provinces? In Kirov Province, for example, the number of local industry service shops declined by 26 last year, and in Leningrad Province the number fell 21%.

On the whole vast territory of the Russian Republic local industry has only 101 dry-cleaning establishments and 31 knitwear repair shops—a drop in the bucket in comparison with the demand! One can only express surprise at the helplessness shown by the Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry, which merely registers local complaints and does nothing practical to bring about a fundamental change.

Trade union organizations, and province trade union councils in particular, must keep their attention focused on the work of service trade enterprises. By bringing to light defects in these enterprises, the Moscow Province Trade Union Council was able to indicate by advice and suggestions how best to set matters right. This enabled a plenary session of the council to discuss the work of service trade enterprises profoundly and frame effective measures to eliminate defects. ...

The service trades are of tremendous importance. Everything necessary must be done to satisfy fully the requirements of Soviet citizens. Maximum attention to even the most trifling details of daily life—that is the main thing!

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'CRIMEA ROSES.' * (Izvestia, June 4, p. 2. Complete text:) The Archangel Province Trade Department reports that the facts described in D. Popel's feuilleton "Crimea Roses," published April 25, have been fully confirmed.

Comrade Koznev, director of the purchasing office, has been dismissed for arbitrarily purchasing and overstocking the stores with plastic products ("Crimea Rose" nosegays).

Cities

Work of the Soviets: BUILD HOUSING BETTER AND QUICKER. (By Staff Correspondent V. Bobrov. Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. 600 words. Summary:) Karaganda—The noise of excavators, bulldozers and conveyers at Karaganda construction sites can be heard from morning until night. Extensive construction work is also in progress in all settlements and in New City, center of the Karaganda coal area. More than 250,000,000 rubles have been allocated for housing and cultural construction in Karaganda. Under the plan the builders are to complete more than 98,000 square meters of housing, five schools, six hospitals, four kindergartens, two polyclinics, two public baths, a carbarn and a new streetcar line in Old City. Large sums have been appropriated for a 27-kilometer aqueduct and for automobile roads.

The city's construction projects are provided with first-class equipment, as Comrade Maslov, Director of the Karaganda Industrial and Housing Construction Trust, and Comrade Kostenko, chairman of the city Soviet executive committee, readily admit. The latter, however, says that the builders work in spurts and frequently fail to fulfill plans, do not use the machinery at its full capacity and do not strive to improve work methods.

The chairman's charges are just. The Karaganda Mining Construction Trust and the Karaganda Coal Trust did a tremendous amount of construction work last year, completing more than 97,000 square meters of housing alone. And yet the over-all housing and cultural and business construction plan was fulfilled only 79.4%.

The builders completed only 8000 instead of 26,000 square meters of housing in New City. They left many unfinished buildings and allowed long intervals between various stages of the work. All this is affecting this year's work. Although it fulfilled the capital investment plan for the first quarter, the Karaganda Industrial and Housing Construction Trust completed very few new apartment buildings. It fulfilled the plan 60% in April and fell far behind in building the aqueduct.

"One of the main reasons for the uneven work of the builders is poor use of equipment," said Comrade Kostenko.

"But how are the city Soviet executive committee and its Deputies fighting for extensive use of machinery in municipal construction?" we asked.

"I have to admit that we have not waged a persistent and systematic struggle to introduce machinery in municipal construction work—"

The Karaganda City Soviet has 700 Deputies and a large aktiv. The executive committee and the Deputies did much work to improve and landscape the city right after the war, but now, when mechanization is of such primary importance and when it will determine the rate and quality of construction work, the city Soviet continues to operate in the old way. The executive committee has not understood these new conditions and does not pay enough attention to problems involved in using mechanical equipment.

Medicine and Public Health

(Editorial)—SOVIET WORKERS' VACATIONS. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 27, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) More than 4,000,000 Soviet citizens will spend their regular annual vacation this year in the health resorts of trade unions, ministries and departments. The trade unions alone allotted more than 1,300,000,000 rubles for treatments in health resorts and sanatoriums and for the organization of workers' and employees' vacations. Our country has hundreds of health resorts, thousands of sanatoriums and many thousands of rest homes. The network of health resorts is continually expanding. Our government untiringly cares for the health of the people.

Soviet health resorts have rightfully won the reputation of being the best in the world.

A person who comes to a resort will rest well, will be treated; his health will improve. Qualified doctors and thoughtful employees are at his service. But even at the best resorts one still finds all kinds of defects which prevent pleasant rest.

The cultural work in the sanatoriums and rest homes, the work of touring organizations and the film services for the vacationers are often badly organized. The cultural worker in the sanatorium and house of rest is not an unimportant person, but there are still many unqualified and at times unlettered people and idlers who pursue this occupation! With the coming of spring all kinds of carpetbaggers are drawn to the resorts; there is not yet any real protection against these people just as there is no concern about a good repertoire in the entertainment industries of the health resort districts. As for entertainment, can one consider the situation normal when there is only one concert hall in Dzintari to serve thousands of vacationers on the Riga seacoast?

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 17, pp. 20-21.

It is important to organize vacations at the resorts for families who come with their children. Indeed, where is a family to stay with their children if the rest home will not take them and there are no boarding houses at the health resorts? People get quarters wherever they can, rent rooms at exorbitant prices and do not get the necessary conveniences. The local Soviets are indifferent to these difficulties.

There are millions of health resorts, but millions of Soviet people do not go to resorts for their holidays. Some stay in the city. The reasons for this are varied: family circumstances, a desire to work in one's garden, the necessity of preparing for examinations. The local Soviets and trade union organizations, departments of cultural and education work and collectives of factories, institutions and institutes must concern themselves with the rest of people who spend their holidays in the city.

There are many interesting and useful forms of summer cultural and educational work—for example, excursions and walks through the city. The organizers must not approach all this in an unimaginative way, but must take into account the cultural and educational needs of Soviet citizens and their individual requirements.

With the coming of spring columns of privately-owned automobiles are moving along the Moscow-Simferopol highway and numerous other roads of the country. A trip to the south or to the country, a journey to picturesque places with the family or with friends—what a fine, entertaining holiday this makes!

The well-being of Soviet people is growing steadily. The number of people owning automobiles is increasing. Why then is so little thought given to their needs? Where can you park your car if you drive it to a strange town and decide to spend the night there? It is not easy to find a place to park. And in many parts of the country they do not think of washing your car, of filling it with gas and making minor repairs. Even in the most "lively" and most frequented places almost no attention is given to building summer hotels, centers where a person can find shelter and rest before the next stage of his journey. Is this a complicated matter? We do not think so. It is not a question of special buildings, but of buildings of the easily-constructed dacha type and, perhaps, even of tent settlements.

Shortcomings and difficulties in the summer servicing of vacationers can be completely removed. In order to do this it is necessary to unite the forces of public health agencies, the local Soviets and trade unions. Their slogan must be: attention to the needs of man.

Science

HORIZONS OF HISTORY.—Archeological Excavations at Great Construction Projects. (By Rud. Bershadsky. Literaturnaya gazeta, May 29, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) ... Last year about 2,000,000 rubles, exclusive of labor manpower, were allocated for excavations in the area of the great construction projects of communism: the Volga-Don Canal and the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations. Scientists from fifteen scientific institutions took part in the excavations—the Academy of Sciences' Institute of the History of Material Culture, Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan and Saratov Universities, the State Hermitage, the State Historical and Kazan Museums and a number pedagogical institutes—a whole army of scientists.

Only through work of such scope is it possible to reach the goal set: to make complete archeological investigations in the entire area of the great construction projects in a precisely determined minimum time.

Time is unavoidably limited; what is not excavated this year will next year be covered and hidden from us forever by the waters of the Tsimlyanskaya, Stalingrad and Kuibyshev Seas and the Main Turkmenian Canal. The slow-moving science of archeology, which is accustomed to dealing with milleniums (the 16th or 17th centuries seem contemporary to it), must take on the general tempo of the great construction projects.

The Volga-Don archeological expedition, led by Prof. Artamonov, who worked with six groups at the same time, has already completed its excavation plan. The Russian city of Belaya Vezha was excavated on the site of what is now the bottom of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea; after 965 this city was the most important outpost of Russian culture and statehood in the Don Steppes. Its excavation gave science much that is valuable.

The details of the building techniques of that time were revealed at Belaya Vezha: the excavation of a dwelling made it possible to reconstruct more fully the life of the urban population. It was possible to learn from the large number of artifacts of different origin the areas with which Belaya Vezha traded.

The work of the Kuibyshev expedition, led by Prof. Smirnov, was very successful. This expedition began its work in 1950. One of the groups in the expedition found stone tools which were more than 100,000 years old! And, what is particularly valuable, alongside scrapers, sharp-pointed tools, etc., were uncovered the splintered bones of long-extinct animals of the Quaternary Period.

The excavations near the village of Atabayevo, Laishevo District, Tatar Autonomous Republic, and near the Great Atars, 12 kilometers from Kazan, reveal the life of the people of the Volga area in the 12th and 11th centuries B.C. A number of construction details of the dwellings, the arrangement of the sacrificial fires and the peculiarities of the burials make it possible to define more precisely the tribe to which the dwellers of the excavated sites belonged, and the observations made facilitate the study of the origin of the Volga area peoples and help the linguists understand the dialects of the present-day peoples of the Volga area.

In a burial mound near the village of Yagodnoye a burial was uncovered which revealed a method completely unknown before: in the center was an altar and encircling it were flexed skeletons in niches. What kind of tribes buried their dead in this way? It is impossible to answer this as yet, but this discovery is already preserved for science.

The site of the ancient Velikiye Bolgary, which will be covered by the waters of the Great Volga, had many treasures. This city existed from the tenth to the beginning of the 15th centuries, after which the Russian village of Bolgary replaced it. During two excavation seasons an area measuring 3000 square kilometers with a culture stratum five meters deep was uncovered on the site. The archeologists scooped up quantities of dirt and sifted it through their hands, feeling every little clod—who knows whether one will find a treasure: a bead, a bone needle, a shard from a broken earthenware pot?

In Velikiye Bolgary more than 100 different structures were uncovered—every kind of midden, grain storage pits, hearths for smelting metals, pits for calcining limestone, dwellings, public baths, etc., drainage canals, hydrotechnical structures; furthermore, the large number of metal and bone artifacts, decorated with ornaments characteristic of Russian applied art, which show the close connection between the Russians and the Volga Bulgars, enables one to trace the process of the formation of the Volga Bulgars' culture and helps solve the problems of the origin of the Volga area peoples.

The Stalingrad expedition, which began work only last year, has already scanned about 1000 archeological artifacts and uncovered 44 burial mounds. From these one can trace the history of the settlement of the Volga area from the fourth and third millenium B.C.—the history of the ancient Scythians and Sarmatians, and later the Alani tribes.

The horizons of the history of our country are becoming wider and wider.

The discoveries of Prof. Tolstov's expeditions in the area of the Main Turkmenian Canal are exceptionally interesting. The archeologists are finally going to be able to answer precisely the questions: Was the Uzboi at one time a river? If so, did it exist down to historical times? Why did it disappear?

In 1951 Prof. Tolstov's expedition went in five automobiles over the whole route of the future canal from Krasnovodsk to Nukus through the Kara-Kum desert; in a month and a half it conducted 233 archeological reconnaissance trips and established the following:

Monuments of primitive culture of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages—scrapers, punches, spear points, arrowheads, primitive pottery, etc.—were everywhere along the entire Uzboi river bed. The Neolithic sites were located directly

along the banks of the river bed. This gives Prof. Tolstov a basis for asserting that at this time—before the first millenium B.C.—the Uzboi was undoubtedly a flowing river which afforded a livelihood to the people dwelling on its banks.

But with the coming of antiquity the picture was sharply changed. The findings of artifacts of this period are concentrated solely in wind-scoured depressions in the desert sand; before the October revolution these were exclusively dwelling places of nomads. The settled population had left the Uzboi. ...

From year to year more and more Stalin Prizes are awarded to historians' works; their contribution to science is becoming more and more sizable; they are pushing the horizons of the past farther and farther back; standing out against the background of the past is the majestic future we are building.

SCOUTS OF THE CASPIAN. (By Special Correspondent N. Koshelev. Izvestia, June 14, p. 1. 400 words. Summary:) Astrakhan—Ichthyologists, hydrologists and hydrobiologists have come to the Caspian to study the ancient sea-lake.

The scientists trace the routes the fish travel, study the places where they gather at different times of the year and organize year-round catches for scientific purposes. They make forecasts of the fishing season for the fishermen and work out the best fishing methods. Some "errors" of nature have been corrected on the Caspian: the basin has been enriched with new kinds of fish.

Black Sea mullets, which appeared in the Caspian 20 years ago, have increased so much that they have become a commercial catch.

Soviet scientists have devoted a great deal of attention to studying the fauna on which fish feed and have come to the conclusion that it needs enriching. Fourteen years ago a group of scientists collected tens of thousands of nereides in the Azov estuaries and transplanted them to the Caspian Sea. The experiment was successful. The nereides thrived, multiplied and became a valuable food for the fish.

The construction of Volga hydroelectric stations presented the problem of artificially hatching valuable species of fish. Methods have been devised for hatching young sturgeon under artificial conditions.

Catching fish with the aid of electric light has proved very effective. Powerful lights are lowered into the sea to a depth of 50 to 70 meters. The light attracts great masses of herring, and they are caught with special nets. New motor boats are now being equipped for fishing with electric light.

Observation posts and scientific centers are scattered along the whole Caspian. A large group of scientists are working on ways of increasing Caspian seals—denizens of the Polar seas which have been found in the waters of the southern basin.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION ON LINGUISTICS. (Izvestia, June 14, p. 1. Complete text:) Leningrad—The session devoted to the second anniversary of the publication of J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" ended its work June 13. Scholars from the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute, linguists from higher educational institutions and representatives of the city's research and educational institutions took part in the session.

Academician V. V. Vinogradov spoke on "Two Years of Development of Soviet Linguistics Along the Stalin Path."

Leningrad linguists took part in a discussion on the subject "Literary Language and Questions of Its Periodization."

I. I. MECHNIKOV GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZES AWARDED. (Izvestia, June 7, p. 4. Complete text:) The I. I. Mechnikov Gold Medal is awarded each year to scholars who are the authors of outstanding works in the field of microbiology, epidemiology and the treatment of infectious diseases as well as those who have achieved successes in the field of biology.

At a meeting held June 6 the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences awarded the 1952 medal to Academician N. N. Anichkov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, for his outstanding researches in pathological anatomy and physiology.

The I. I. Mechnikov Prizes for 1952 were awarded to G. S. Pervomaisky and M. N. Meisel, Doctors of Biological Sciences.—(Tass).

Education

IMPROVE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.—From Party Conference at Moscow State University. (By V. Verkhovsky. Pravda, June 6, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The Moscow State University, the largest educational institution in the country, has about 14,000 students, including those taking correspondence courses. Each year the university turns out a large number of thoroughly trained specialists.

The problems of the instruction and the ideological and political education of the students formed the focus of the Party conference recently held at the university. ...

There are still serious defects in the teaching of social sciences. The social science departments are lagging behind the demands made on them by the Party and government. Certain lecturers have not yet overcome a doctrinaire approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Many lectures on social and economic disciplines are dull and dry in exposition. Lecturers rarely enrich their lectures with the practical experience of socialist economics or the latest achievements of the natural sciences. ...

In the university they are becoming infatuated with holding meetings and conferences. Some sessions of the Party committee, for example, last seven or eight hours. Often there are numerous commissions at work on various problems. Thus a commission appointed by the Party bureau of the Faculty of History to investigate a certain statement was at work for two months. On their own admission, the members of this commission neglected their scholarly and teaching work. The Party bureau, with the participation of all the Communists in the department, then discussed the commission's work for a whole day and the next day proceeded to frame a resolution. ...

It is common knowledge that scholarship cannot develop and flourish without the clash of opinions and freedom of criticism. In accordance with a resolution of the university's Party committee, methodological seminars were organized for the professorial and teaching staff in certain faculties. They were to discuss the most complex problems of scholarship. The report by Comrade Ivanov, secretary of the Party committee, and the speech of Comrade Nozdrev, Party committee member in charge of problems of scholarly work, presented the activity of these seminars in a rosy light. In actual fact there are very great defects in their work. Thus, for example, the seminar in the Faculty of Physics is convened very rarely, and its reports are given on a low scientific and ideological level.

The Communist Comrade Smirnov, in his speech at the conference, said that the Academic Council and department members of the Faculty of Biology and Soil Science are taking no part in the discussion of very important theoretical problems. Certain professors, including the Communist Comrade Dvoryankin, for a long time countenanced the fact that the idealistic Weismannist teaching of A. N. Severtsev was put forward as materialist teaching. ...

The conference called on the whole collective of the university to struggle for new successes in training skilled cadres of Soviet specialists loyal to the cause of communism.

ADMISSION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS. (Izvestia, June 6, p. 2. Complete text:) By the end of the year the country's higher educational institutions will graduate 2200 scholars who have completed their graduate studies. At the same time the higher educational institutions are preparing for new registrations. They will accept 3045 graduate students as follows: universities—1426, polytechnic schools—363, and machine-building institutes—220.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education has instructed the directors of higher educational institutions and research institutions to make radical improvements in the selection of candidates for graduate studies, charging them with

ensuring extensive competition among those applying and enlisting for this work officials of enterprises and institutions, senior laboratory technicians, assistants, scholars and young specialists who have been graduated from the higher educational institutions.

Religion

IN GENERAL SYNOD OF LUTHERAN CHURCHES OF LATVIA. (By Archdeacon S. Varfolomeyev. Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii, No. 3, 1952, pp. 39-40. 600 words. Summary:) On Dec. 18, 1951, a meeting of the General Synod of the Lutheran Churches was held in the Evangelical Lutheran Cathedral in Riga.

Archbishop Gustavs Turs opened the meeting, which was devoted to the question of world peace. The following were elected to the Presidium: Archbishop Filaret, Archbishop Gustavs Turs, Archbishop Kiivit and Pastor Sernas. In his opening speech Archbishop Turs welcomed Vladyka Filaret as representative of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Archbishop Filaret said that the Orthodox Church blesses creative, peaceful labor and from time immemorial has prayed for peace throughout the world. It blesses all fighters for peace and calls upon all Christian churches to stand for peace on earth.

The Arts

ON POSITIONS OF NONINTERFERENCE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 29, p. 3. 350 words. Summary:) Questions of theater and film dramaturgy* hold the center of attention among literary and theater people. In view of the broad discussions in the press, in literary circles and among readers and spectators, and in view of the Union of Soviet Writers' decision to discuss the tasks of dramaturgy at its next plenary session, the position taken by the editorial boards of the magazines Novy mir, Znamya, Zvezda and Oktyabr is incomprehensible. The May issues of these magazines do not contain a single article on Soviet dramatic literature.

In 1951 Novy mir, Znamya, Oktyabr and Zvezda, taken together, published only five articles on play and film script writing and these articles skirted the essential questions of drama. In 1952 the magazines (with the exception of Zvezda, which printed A. Kochetov's article) did not say a word about contemporary Soviet dramaturgy.

It is to be hoped that Novy mir, Znamya, Oktyabr and Zvezda, joining their great literary and critical forces, will, finally, reject their "consistent" noninterference in affairs of the drama and will take a genuine and constant interest in one of the most important genres of our literature.

MOTION PICTURES

MORE ATTENTION TO TECHNOLOGY OF SOUND FILMS. (By Master of Technical Sciences and Stalin Prize Winner A. Parfentyev, Sound Engineer and Stalin Prize Winner V. Popov, and Master of Technical Sciences and Stalin Prize Winner S. Shusharin. Izvestia, June 8, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) The development of film technology, particularly its new fields (sound, color and three-dimensional), gives film art unlimited possibilities. ...

Sound films were first made in the U.S.S.R. in 1926-1931 through the labors of the Soviet scientists and inventors A. F. Shorin, P. G. Tager, P. V. Timofeyev, V. D. Okhotnikov and others.

The equipment and basic methods of recording and reproducing sound worked out and now used in Soviet sound films are very advanced and highly perfected. The film studios' good supply of up-to-date recording equipment and the art of directors and sound operators have led to the production of a number of outstanding Soviet films with excellent quality of sound recording. ...

At the same time, the quality of sound of some Soviet films is not good enough. In a number of films dialogue is not sufficiently clear and there are all kinds of distortions in transmitting speech and music and an excessive amount of noise. ...

One of the reasons for bad sound in some films is that the directors, paying attention primarily to the photographic aspect, underestimate the importance of the sound in film. A number of directors and film workers have a tendency to consider the recording of sound a purely technical process and to ignore its artistic aspect. Poor work with motion picture actors in regard to diction, failure to take their vocal potentialities into consideration, ignoring difficulties connected with acoustic conditions of recording, the great number of "natural" noises (the noise of tractors and other machines, the cries of a crowd, etc.)—this is what makes some of the heroes' remarks unintelligible in some films.

Some directors' lack of knowledge of the physical and technical aspects of the sound-recording process often leads to exaggeration of the technical possibilities of sound recording and the appearance of a "theory" that sound recording can always transmit "life-like" sounds, regardless of the differences between the way sounds are heard by a microphone and by the ear. Thus, for example, not taking account of the fact that the noise made by the lighting equipment now used in shooting films does not permit a recording to be made when the actors speak very softly, some directors have the actors speak scarcely above a whisper in certain scenes.

The lack of necessary attention to sound recording during the shooting frequently makes retakes necessary.

The sound operator is largely responsible for the quality of the sound in films. He must have a broad knowledge of the various fields of electronics and radio-technology, mechanics, photography, acoustics, etc. At the same time he must have a musical ear, understand music and know phonetics and the principles of stage speech.

However strange it may seem, there is not one educational institution which trains sound operators, notwithstanding the fact that the All-Soviet State Institute of Cinematography has been training directors, cameramen and actors for more than 12 years. The absence of organized training of sound operators sometimes leads to their work being done by people who have little professional training.

The insufficient attention by film directors and producers to the problems of sound recording is sometimes explained by the inability of the sound operators themselves to formulate and present definite, scientific demands, the observance of which would ensure a high quality of sound recording.

The work of sound operators is evaluated by technical commissions of the studios and, in the final reckoning, by the Ministry of Cinematography's technical commission. This commission, which evaluates the quality of recording in motion pictures, does not have one musician or director capable of evaluating the sound of the film from the artistic viewpoint; there is not even a scientist—a specialist in sound recording—capable of determining the quality of recordings from the scientific and technical point of view.

The Ministry of Cinematography must show real concern for the training of cadres of sound operators and, in evaluating the sound of films, must take a stricter and more objective approach to evaluating the quality of their work.

However, even when the master print of the film released to the Ministry of Cinematography sounds good, the sound on the majority of the copies which go to the theaters is usually of a much lower quality. As a result of deviations from correct production methods, some copies are sometimes unsatisfactory in the quality of photography and sound.

This is explained by the difference in the quality of individual prints, particularly of color films, released by the film printing factories. The quality of film used for making many prints and the quality of printing and processing work are not yet on a sufficiently high level. The present technical

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* [For earlier articles on dramaturgy see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 8, pp. 7-10; No. 11, pp. 3-7; No. 13, pp. 14-17; No. 14, pp. 8-10.

standards for making large numbers of prints make impermissibly great allowances for quality deficiencies in the sound track. ...

It is necessary to be much stricter in standardizing the process of making large numbers of film prints.

The same film print sounds different in different theaters. This is due to the fact that the theater network still has a large amount of outdated equipment which cannot ensure a high quality of sound reproduction. The tempos and scope of producing and releasing new high-quality Soviet equipment for printing films are inadequate.

On the other hand, the condition and use of equipment are unsatisfactory in a number of theaters. An investigation showed that even in some Moscow theaters the sound equipment works inaccurately and causes great distortions of sound in the film.

The film network is not equipped with testing and measuring instruments or with test film. This makes on-the-spot check-up, adjustment and test of equipment difficult. ...

The acoustics in many theaters are still completely unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the fact that this question has been repeatedly discussed by the Ministry of Cinematography, improvement of the acoustics of motion picture theaters is still proceeding slowly. At present it is limited largely to investigation and recording of cases of bad acoustics in theaters and to recommendations for improving them.

The development of the technology of sound film is based on scientific research work directed toward improving the quality of the sound. In recent years important work, which has led to the creation of new methods of recording and reproducing sound in motion pictures, has been done in the All-Soviet Film and Photo Research Institute (N.I.K.F.I) and in a number of enterprises and film studios. However, the practical application of the results of this work in the film industry is going slowly. ...

For more than two years preparatory work has been going on in the Moscow Factory of the Chief Administration of the Film Machinery Industry on the first experimental model of new printing equipment. This equipment will effect a considerable improvement in the quality of sound on the sound track of narrow-gauge films. At present many narrow-gauge films are printed with outdated equipment which cannot guarantee high-quality sound tracks.

The tempos and scales of introducing the results of scientific research work in improving the quality of the sound on films are inadequate.

With the appearance of color film, difficulties arose in obtaining high-quality sound tracks. These difficulties are connected with the characteristics of the three-color process which is used for making films, and with the peculiarities of the photoelectric cells used. The obtaining of high-quality sound on color films printed by the three-color process presents a very difficult scientific and technical problem. Ways of solving this were outlined as early as 1950 at an open scientific discussion on this question. However, despite a number of successful improvements in recent years which make a solution to this problem possible, no broad production testing of results achieved has been carried out, and the quality of sound on color films is still inadequate.

The methods worked out by Soviet engineers and scientists make it possible to make considerable progress in improving sound on films. Thus, for example, the realization of stereophonic recording, that is recording which enables the grouping and movement of the sources of sound in space to be transmitted to the spectator, makes it possible to achieve a number of fundamentally new effects which will heighten the effect of sound films. ...

FESTIVAL OF POLISH FILMS. (By W. Sokorski, Polish Republic Vice-Minister of Culture and Art. Pravda, June 4, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) Warsaw—The festival of Polish films which has opened in Moscow, Leningrad and the capitals of the Union republics is an outstanding event in the cultural life of democratic Poland. Polish cinematography has made great strides in recent years, fighting to overcome harmful bourgeois influences and slavish imitation of notorious Hollywood, whose productions stupefy their audiences, serve the devious aims of the instigators of a new world war and propagandize ideas of world domination by the American imperialists.

In mastering the remarkable creative experience of Soviet cinematography, the most advanced in the world, Polish cinematography is entering confidently on the path of socialist realism. It is changing from an art which served to amuse the surfeited bourgeois before the war into a mass propaganda medium which serves the interests of the people in their efforts to build a new and happy life.

The turning point in the history of the young Polish cinematography was the first congress of cinematography workers, held in November, 1949, at which a decisive blow was dealt to manifestations of cosmopolitanism and right-wing nationalist deviation and a resolute course set to reorient work on the basis of the method of socialist realism, the only correct method.

The first feature film in which Polish cinematographers employed socialist realism in portraying the people's struggle for socialism was "Two Brigades," which showed the great changes which have taken place in the consciousness of the working class in consolidating its socialist attitude toward labor. The film "First Start," devoted to youth, continued this line further by raising problems of ethics and revealing the great strength of the collective in fighting for what is new. The youth film "Ship's Crew" deals with virtually the same subject at the same time that it warns against attempts by the American warmongers.

This spring the film "First Days" was released. It reflects the struggle of the Polish people and the Workers' Party to consolidate the people's democratic system in the country and constitutes a new contribution to the cinematography of socialist realism by telling about a worker who becomes a conscious builder of socialist society under the guidance of the Party.

"The Village" is a bold attempt to depict the class struggle in a Polish village. The makers of the film set themselves the task of reflecting class relationships in the village and showing the awakening of class consciousness among the poor and middle peasants.

The feature film "Youth of Chopin" is an indisputable creative success. It is a new and long step forward in the struggle for a people's socialist art. This film reveals the folk basis of Chopin's music, its revolutionary theme, which bourgeois scholars made every attempt to gloss over. The film shows that the Polish people were inseparably tied to the revolutionary movement of the fraternal Russian people.

The recently released film "Mazowsze" is our first attempt to create a color film about the famous Mazowsze Song and Dance Ensemble. Although this film has serious omissions, it is of great interest as an attempt to create a color film portraying the successes of democratic art in our country.

The struggle of Polish cinematography to master the method of socialist realism has not been without difficulties. Bourgeois influences, including cosmopolitanism, are retarding the development of our cinematography to a considerable extent even now, with the result that it still lags behind life and does not fully reflect the heroic efforts of the people in fighting for socialism. There are still a few "theorizers" among the theater workers, people who are preventing the development of ideologically mature works. It must nevertheless be pointed out that Polish cinematography is on the right track.

The Polish United Workers' Party is rendering tremendous assistance in the development of our cinematography. Its Central Committee is systematically guiding cinematographic work and helping it serve the people more actively. The Party always holds up Soviet cinematography as a model for our own.

In connection with the festival I would like to mention future plans. A feature film on Gen. Walter Swierczewski, who was killed by American fascist hirelings, is being made by Wanda Jakubowska, who produced "The Last Stop." This will be a film about the comradeship of the Polish and Soviet peoples. A musical comedy entitled "It Happened on the Mariensztat" is also being made, and work is continuing on scripts reflecting the struggle of the Polish people for the six-year plan and world peace. Work has begun on the script for a film about the eternal and inviolable friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples.

The festival of Polish films will play a big part in the further development of inviolable Polish-Soviet friendship and lasting cultural and economic cooperation between our peace-loving countries.

BLATANT ADVERTISING—EMPTY FILM. (Cina [Struggle, organ of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Republic Supreme Soviet, published daily in Riga], June 11, p. 4. Complete text:) The editors of Cina have received letters from many readers expressing surprise that such an empty and worthless film as "Tarzan" is being shown and loudly advertised. The readers point out that while the idealization of the cave man may have some progressive significance in the capitalist world, where civilized barbarism has currently found its clearest expression in the American way of life, Soviet society confronts the civilized caveman not with an ape man, untouched by civilization, but with a hundred-million-strong family of simple people of good will who by their work have created and are still creating cultural values, and are rightful heirs of the material and spiritual values created by the former generations. "Tarzan" cannot either attract or delight the Soviet citizen. The spectator is not in sympathy with Tarzan's dark adventures. Exactly the opposite: the animal primitivism of the film's hero provokes only feelings of revulsion in Soviet man. The animalistic-sexual basis of the film's plot is in sharp contradiction to Soviet moral, ethic and aesthetic norms.

The film has a definite bad influence on many of our young people, who evidently think that if a film is shown it must be good. Such incorrect, uncritical judgment is greatly encouraged by the extremely blatant advertisements which precede the showing of this film. In this connection one cannot help but wonder at the great efforts which the Daile Movie Theater makes to attract spectators to this "tarzaniad," using typically American means of advertising.

The showing of the empty, worthless film "Tarzan" in no way contributes to the education of the spectators, especially of our young generation, in the spirit of communism, and the loud advertising of this film violates all principles of honest Soviet advertising.

OTHER ITEMS

ART AND LIFE. (By Yu. Lukin. Pravda, June 4, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... At the recent All-Russian Exhibit of Applied Folk Art and the Art Industry one could see excellent work in cut glass, stained glass and porcelain, decorative fabrics, needlework, metal casting and detailed bone carving. Talented young people work in the factories and artels with experienced artists. The wonderful work exhibited was a pleasure to behold because of its beautiful form and the combination of colors. But it was also quite obvious that the artists had concentrated mostly on creating unique table services and figurines rather than on mass production of articles in everyday use. Leningrad's Lomonosov Factory exhibited beautiful products, but they did not represent what the factory mass-produced, while the Gusevsky Factory, which produces articles for the general market, is not as much concerned with creative endeavor and often follows stereotyped patterns. ...

Pravda has already pointed out that quite often products which are put on sale differ greatly, and for the worse, from the models worked out by artists. This also attests to the insufficient attention paid by enterprises to the high esthetic requirements of Soviet man. G. Kapralov's article "Value the Name of the Factory Trademark," published in Pravda April 12,* was discussed at a meeting of the bureau of the Leningrad City Party Committee. The criticism of shortcomings in the work of the Lomonosov Factory in producing artistic porcelain was acknowledged as entirely correct. The factory management is now working out measures for improving the quality of its artistic procelain ware. The assortment of products has been reviewed, a new arts council has been approved and is functioning and the method of manufacturing porcelain has been improved, with the result that the number of rejects of artistic procelain ware has been reduced. ...

Often, however, one is confronted with such annoying cases as, for example, the fact that side by side with comfortable and beautiful, excellently formed furniture sets the shops offer wardrobes that look like overturned trunks with mirrors attached and ugly writing tables that look as though they had been left over from old offices. Albums are ugly and tasteless, notebooks are crude, dull, unattractive and carelessly designed. Paper napkins remind one of scraps of wrapping paper. How essential the artist's eye and taste are here in order to make beautiful, elegant things out of these same materials, to introduce artistic ideas and inventiveness into this work!

The Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industries has organized an arts and technical council. This would seem to be an excellent beginning. But here is what is striking: the council is organized in two sections, the first of which is composed of the Deputy Minister, the assistant director of the technical administration, the chief engineer of the production administration and the heads of the furniture, plywood, and match departments, sales experts, technologists, engineers and two Corresponding Members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture—27 persons in all, and only one artist among them. The second section has 22 persons...but not a single artist. ...

Artistic talent is obviously little used in light industry also. If this were not the case it would hardly be possible to find alongside good and beautiful articles knitwear with dull, tasteless colors in which ugly combinations of poisonous green and red dominate, pajamas that look like clowns' costumes, dull-colored neckties, blue socks with orange stripes and circles, etc. ...

We produce some remarkably made toys, but there has been repeated criticism in the press of hack work which can only distort children's taste.

Comrade Grushevskaya, a teacher at the Bogorodsk Technical Trade School, writes to Pravda about shortcomings in the work of the famous Bogorodsk wood carvers: "Samples of artistic wood carving can be seen only in museums and at exhibitions. The stores either do not have Bogorodsk products at all or else have ones that customers refuse to buy. The artel's production plan makes absolutely no provision for those articles which visitors to museums admire. The example of Palekh shows how a handicraft industry can flourish when it is guided correctly and along the right path. The artel should organize its own arts council, which should direct the artel's art life. ...

Taking advantage of the lack of reproductions of pictures by the great masters, certain enterprising artels commission hack painters to make hand reproductions of works by Repin, Shishkin, Surikov, Levitan—anyone you like. The result is a crop of formless "copies" which distort the originals. Our country has an unusual wealth of art collections in the Tretyakov Gallery, the Russian Museum in Leningrad and the Hermitage. It is time to organize the mass reproduction of these art treasures preserved in our museums. ...

Meanwhile, all is not well in the training of young specialists in the applied arts either. There is a higher educational institute—the Moscow Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts—but this institute, like the Moscow Higher School of Industrial Arts (formerly the Stroganov Institute), deals mainly with the construction organizations rather than with industry, heavy or light; yet it could become a center of scientific and practical work to help industry in making its wares decorative and artistic.

The U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committees on Affairs of the Arts do not even have sectors for applied and decorative work, i.e., bodies to handle vital problems in the development of this mass art.

Unfortunately we rarely organize exhibits of applied art. An All-Soviet Exhibit took place in Moscow in 1948. This year's exhibit included only works by enterprises and craftsmen of the Russian Republic. If this had been an all-Soviet exhibit visitors to it would have been familiar with the work of art industry artels of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaidzhan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and the other fraternal republics. The fact that this was not so detracted from the exhibit. ...

(Obituary)—SERGEI DMITRIYEVICH MERKUROV. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 10, p. 4. 300 words. Condensed text:) Soviet

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 15, pp. 29-30.

pictorial art has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Sergei Dmitriyevich Merkurov, outstanding Soviet sculptor and U.S.S.R. People's Artist. ...

S. D. Merkurov combined his many-sided artistic work with great public activity. He was a Deputy to several sessions of the Moscow Soviet and director of many public artistic organizations.

The Soviet government valued his artistic achievements highly, awarding him the Order of Lenin and two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor. He was one of the first in the country to be given the lofty title of U.S.S.R. People's Artist, and twice received a Stalin Prize. In 1947 S. D. Merkurov was appointed a full Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts. ...

ON 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONIUSZKO'S DEATH. (Pravda, June 5, p. 4. Complete text:) Yesterday was the 80th anniversary of the death of the eminent Polish composer Moniuszko. The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts, the U.S.S.R. Slavic Committee, the Union of Soviet Composers and the Moscow Philharmonic arranged a concert devoted to Moniuszko in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory.

The concert was attended by members of the Polish Embassy in Moscow, headed by Acting Chargé d'Affaires L. Pohoryles.

Prof. I. Belza gave a talk on Moniuszko's work.

The U.S.S.R. State Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Russian Republic Honored Artist M. Zhukov, performed the symphonic poem "Bajka" and selections from the opera "Halka."

The concert also included works by the Polish composers Karlowicz, Noskowski and Panufnik.—(Tass).

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'FOR COMPETENT GUIDANCE OF CREATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.* (Pravda, June 4, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Novosibirsk Province Party Committee has discussed the article by N. Abalkin and N. Bolkunov published in Pravda May 20 under the heading "For Competent Guidance of Creative Organizations." The resolution adopted states that Pravda's article quite correctly notes serious shortcomings in the province committee's guidance of creative organizations. The province committee has paid insufficient attention to the work of the creative organizations, and members of the province committee staff have been poorly informed about the works of local creative workers and groups. As a result the resolutions of the province committee bureau have lacked specific instructions to the creative organizations on problems of improving ideological standards and artistic skill.

The resolution of the province committee bureau outlines specific measures for effecting a radical improvement in the ideological training of creative cadres and for guaranteeing a marked improvement in all ideological work.

Literature

'THE WHITE BIRCH.'—Second Volume of Mikhail Bubennov's Novel. (By V. Yermilov. Pravda, June 9, pp. 2-3. 3300 words. Excerpts:) Mikhail Bubennov's novel "The White Birch," the first volume of which appeared in the magazine Oktyabr in 1947, has won the approval of readers by the truthfulness and simplicity of its narrative of great historic events and the inner force, lyricism, purity and integrity of the feelings and thoughts of its heroes, who are inspired by love for their socialist homeland and the party of Lenin and Stalin. ...

The second volume of "The White Birch," now published in Oktyabr, is packed with the dramatic quality of historic events, the hot breath of time. The author assigns himself the task of portraying artistically the changes in the military situation in the transition from one period of the patriotic war to another. The first volume of the novel depicted the phase of the war in which our army, locked in hand-to-hand struggle with the well-armed piratical forces of Hitler, who had the open or secret support of the whole camp of world imperialism, was compelled to withdraw into the interior of the country while exhausting the enemy and bleeding him white. In the second volume we meet the heroes of the novel at the time when the fresh Hitlerite offensive against Moscow has failed, when the Germans are about to be routed before the city and our victorious counteroffensive—a triumph for Stalin's strategy and great generalship—is about to begin.

The novel is successful above all because the author has been able to fuse into one his depiction of the course of historic events and his presentation of the internal growth, development and enrichment of the personality of the heroes, especially Andrei Lopukhov. The feelings and thoughts of the characters of "The White Birch" are, for all their individuality, distinguished by a generic and typical quality. This makes the novel one of those fervent, animated, poetic documents, inseparably linked with the epoch which gave them birth, which help any reader to understand and feel the spirit of the Soviet people at the time of its most difficult trials. ...

Mikhail Bubennov has succeeded in showing the noble countenance of the Soviet Army and its inner unity—a fraternal unity of soldiers, officers and generals unprecedented in history—the solidarity of the whole army with its wise, infinitely beloved Supreme Commander. Stalin's mind, Stalin's spirit, Stalin's boundless love for his people permeate the Soviet Army and determine its high moral nature. ...

DISCUSSION OF 'OUTLINE HISTORY OF RUSSIAN SOVIET LITERATURE.' (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 29, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) For a number of years a group of Soviet literary scholars and critics in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' A. M. Gorky Institute of World Literature have been working on the two-volume "Outline History of Russian Soviet Literature." The first volume of the history, which describes the development of literature between 1917 and 1941, was published in draft form (pre-print edition) and distributed for discussion. The departments of our country's higher educational institutions and scientific institutes took part in the discussion of this volume of the history.

On May 27 the A. M. Gorky Institute of World Literature opened a three-day conference to discuss the history. The participants in the meeting noted merits and serious shortcomings in the publication and pointed out important errors in fact, style and composition in this volume.

ON PLAY BY F. PANFEROV. (Komsomolskaya pravda, June 21, p. 3. 2100 words. Summary:) Panferov, in his play, "When We Are Beautiful," published in the magazine Oktyabr, No. 6, wanted to show a man who performed great deeds but whose family behavior was unworthy. The idea was ambitious and correct. But from the very start the play calls forth bewilderment at the way it depicts the life of Soviet people, the viewpoint from which the author evaluates their actions and the way he proposes to uproot the errors he portrays. What happens in the play?

Ilya Kurbatov, secretary of a city Party committee in a distant mountain district, is respected by everyone. But his family life is not harmonious. His wife Vera gave up her work for him and for eight years has been occupied solely with housework and with raising their son. Ilya ceases to love Vera and is infatuated with another woman, Yulia, a geologist. Vera finds out about their relationship and there is a scandal in the house. Then Ilya, noticing that his wife has begun to dress more beautifully, is again drawn to her, especially when he sees that the sculptor Nordov is in love with her.

The plot itself is not new. It is characteristic of bourgeois melodrama, vaudeville and farce which show the typical "marriage triangle" and is aimed at preserving the foundations of the bourgeois family.

What did F. Panferov see in this play that was new or contemporary? What different, present-day solution did he find to the question "who is guilty?" Unfortunately the answer is as old as the plot; put on a new dress, have your hair done and show your husband that another man likes you and everything will be fine at home. Is this worth writing about? Of course not.

Panferov tried to show that discord occurs when the wife ceases to be interested in any kind of socially useful work and is concerned only with housework. But the writer did not develop this idea, did not make it the basis of the plot.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV. No. 20, pp. 36-37.

Panferov does not have a correct understanding of what conflict is in an artistic work. He obviously thought that if you show big scandals in a play it will be a work with sharp conflict. The fundamental conflict in an artistic work must be not the shortcomings and contradictions we meet in our life, but the struggle against these shortcomings.

The shortcomings of the play are a result of the fact that F. Panferov did not learn how the struggle for the new family actually goes on, but tried to squeeze the life of Soviet people into the framework of the old bourgeois farce. He divorced people from their work and created false characters.

The magazine Oktyabr did not show sufficient strictness in publishing this erroneous, inartistic play. The fact that it was written by the editor in chief should have increased the editorial board's strictness toward it.

REPORT ON CONTEMPORARY INDIAN LITERATURE. (Izvestia, June 10, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting devoted to contemporary Indian literature has been held in the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers. Writer N. S. Tikhonov, who was in the chair, made an introductory speech giving his impressions of his trip to India and his meetings with progressive Indian writers. He told of the immense interest the peoples of India are showing in the Soviet Union and in Soviet culture.

The report given by Ye. V. Payevskaya, Master of Historical Sciences, described the work of the contemporary writers of India—Krishen Chandara, Ali Sardar Jaffri, Harindranat Chattopadhaiya and others—and their participation in the struggle for peace and national independence.

Participants in the conference inspected the new books and the translations of A. M. Gorky's works recently published in India. These were presented to the Union of Soviet Writers as a gift from Indian men of letters.—(Tass).

IN MEMORY OF GREAT POET. (Pravda, June 7, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) The inspired works of Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin have become the property of millions of people. They have been published in the U.S.S.R. in more than 1600 editions in 80 languages—a total of 62,500,000 copies.

On June 6 the Soviet people celebrated the 153rd anniversary of the birth of this genius of Russian and world literature. At a formal meeting memorial plaques were unveiled on buildings in Moscow in which A. S. Pushkin lived and wrote his immortal works. Among these was the bright two-story house on Stankevich Street where Pushkin was a frequent visitor between 1826 and 1832 and where his first meeting with the great Polish poet A. Mickiewicz took place.

15-VOLUME COLLECTED WORKS OF VICTOR HUGO. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 31, p. 3. 125 words. Condensed text:) Yesterday the editorial board of the State Literature Publishing House approved the plan for an edition of the 15-volume collected works of Victor Hugo. It will be issued in an edition of 150,000. As we have already stated, the first two volumes will appear this year. It is the first time that such a huge mass edition of Hugo's works (its total bulk will amount to about 500 printer's signatures) has been undertaken in the U.S.S.R. A number of the works included have not previously been translated into Russian. ...

Press and Publishing

SILENCERS OF CRITICISM NOT REBUKED. (By Special Correspondent A. Milyayev. Pravda, June 9, p. 2. 750 words. Condensed text:) Kaluga Province—Criticism is not held in esteem in Lyudinovo District. Even timid criticisms in the local press are often received with hostility here, and things have been this way for a long time. The newspaper Lyudinovsky rabochy [Lyudinovo Worker] justly criticized Comrade Bortsova, a representative of the Agricultural Bank, and immediately a protest was lodged with the paper and a complaint with the district committee. A Communist wrote an item for Znamya [The Banner], the Kaluga Province newspaper, on the disorganized way studies had begun in the Lyudinovo District Party education system, mentioning the name of Comrade Sidorova, director of the district committee's propaganda and agitation department. He was immediately summoned to the district committee, where Comrade Sidorova subjected him to a severe interrogation.

Once the newspaper printed a story on bureaucracy and red tape in the [domestic] passport office. The Lyudinovo department of the militia [police] admitted that the facts were correct and informed the newspaper that "measures had been taken." And the militia workers did indeed display surprising activity —they did take measures. But of what kind? First of all they summoned Comrade Grachev, a worker-correspondent, and demanded that he submit a written explanation.

In connection with this case the district newspaper printed an item headed "For Criticism—an Investigation," but the district organizations ascribed no significance to it.

In March the newspaper carried an editorial entitled "Display a Responsive Attitude to Letters From the Working People." The editorial stated that Comrade Boltovsky, the district public prosecutor, was adopting a negligent attitude toward press stories and had not replied to a number of letters forwarded to him for action as long ago as last year. Comrade Boltovsky read this and was filled with indignation. He immediately phoned the newspaper and after a short conversation told a member of the staff, "Well, I'll see you in another place."

And the staff of the newspaper did indeed have to meet the prosecutor in another place—and also representatives of the court. An excuse was soon found. At the end of January, 1952, Lyudinovsky rabochy published an item from its correspondent Comrade Samoshkina on the unseemly conduct of a certain Klestov. The author expressed the hope that the court would mete out justice to Klestov and call him to order. But the case unexpectedly took a quite different turn. Klestov himself appealed to the people's court and met with warm sympathy. Comrade Glazkov, people's judge for the first precinct of Lyudinovo District, swiftly drew up a brief against the author of the newspaper story and sent it to the Kaluga Province administration of the Ministry of Justice with the request that the case be transferred to the people's court of the second precinct. Thus arose Criminal Case No. 1-168 against Comrade Samoshkina, staff member of Lyudinovsky rabochy. ...

In April and again at the end of May Comrade Samoshkina was handed summonses to appear in court. Twice Comrade Latynov, the editor of the district newspaper, protested to District Prosecutor Boltovsky and demanded that the newspaper contributor be protected from persecution for criticism, citing the instructions of the U.S.S.R. Public Prosecutor on protection of writers who criticize shortcomings in the press. But Prosecutor Boltovsky remained deaf to the paper's appeals. Moreover, in the presence of members of the bureau of the district Party committee he declared that the newspaper article was blackmail.

The Lyudinovo District Party Committee also did nothing to protect the journalist from persecution for criticism.

Comrade Petrov, a member of the province Party committee, has been in Lyudinovo for a long time, but even he did not help to curb the silencers of criticism.

Only after Comrade Samoshkina had written to the central press did the people in Lyudinovo and Kaluga become interested in suppression of criticism. But the case against Comrade Samoshkina is not yet closed.

(Feuilleton)—THE PRICE OF OPINION. (By V. Pankov and G. Airyan. Pravda, June 6, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) What kind, tactful people work in the Armenian State Publishing House! How politely and attentively they welcome authors! Lyusi Targyul, for example, who wrote a novel about the outstanding Armenian composer Komitas, cannot complain of their attention.

When she brought the manuscript to the publishing house, the officials there read it, wrote rave reviews and said it would be published immediately, as soon as the Union of Writers gave their opinion.

There are also good, sensitive people in the republic's Union of Writers. They also decided the book must be published. As for certain shortcomings, the author could remove them "without particular difficulty."

The opinion was stated in the businesslike form of an official document and sent to the publishing house.

Recalling the enthusiastic praises, the author set about correcting "certain shortcomings"—"without particular difficulty."

Lyusi Targyul's next meeting with the publishers was still more pleasant. They greeted her warmly. The novel was accepted for immediate publication. A contract was drawn up.

As is known, the publication of a book is a complicated editing and publishing process. Dozens, hundreds of people work on it. The editor corrects the manuscript; copyreaders read it. The type is set, paged and proofread. Designers, artists, printers, binders and deliverymen work on the book.

At last Lyusi Targyul's book was ready.

And suddenly the order came: "Stop work!"

The authoritative command issued by the director of the publishing house, B. Nersisyan, was preceded by an impassioned protest by the leaders of the republic's Union of Writers:

"We categorically object to the publication of the novel. It is full of defects! There is a host of errors in it!"

The alarmed editors hastily began to reread the proof. This time they were strict and careful. Now they saw defects, shortcomings, flaws, gaps in the novel.

And they were not few. It was not a question of "certain shortcomings" but of fundamental and obvious defects. The characterization of Komitas and his friends, including the great Armenian poet Tumanyan, was weak. Komitas was presented not at various kinds of creative work, but only as a lover of music and a collector of folk songs. The democratic background was weakly portrayed. The persecution of Komitas by the Armenian priesthood, one of the causes of the composer's tragedy, was ignored. As for the craftsmanship of the novel, it was the immature fruit of the writer's labor. Neither the composition nor the theme was clearly thought out; the language was not realistic. In places there was a crude naturalism.

An opinion well founded and promptly expressed might have put the author on the right path. But the change of opinion on L. Targyul's novel by the heads of the publishing house and the Union of Writers cost 29,574 rubles!

Another instance of a change of opinion—on V. Khechumyan's "Here in the South"—is almost exactly like the preceding case. The manuscript was read and discussed in the publishing house and the Union of Writers; opinions were expressed; it was recommended and accepted for publication; the type was set and made up and finally, when it was recognized that the novel was worthless, the plates were melted down.

The difference between the first and second decisions on the mss. again is shown in the accountant's ledger: the price of the opinion in this instance was 40,000 rubles.

In the case of a change of opinion on publishing G. Sevunets' "Fires of Teheran," the opinion that it should not be published in Armenia since it was being published in Moscow was so original that the price rose to 70,000 rubles.

Some definitely critical judgments are expressed in Armenia concerning all these "opinions" that cost the state so dearly. Last year the newspaper Grakan tert (Literary Gazette) wrote about the antistate practices and criminal attitude toward state money in the publishing house.

Miscellany

A SHAMEFUL SURVIVAL. (By Fyodor Gladkov. Literaturnaya gazeta, May 22, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... There are still infectious survivals among us which hold on stubbornly like a disease that is difficult to cure. Hooliganism and mischief of various kinds are often regarded by adolescents and young people as an expression of bold independence, as youthful ardor and bravado. Among such survivals, which are insulting to the honor of the Soviet citizen and degrading to his dignity, I include bad language and all forms of obscenity, which some people use for facetiousness or to enhance the effect of their speech. This foul language gives the speech of such people a low flavor which formerly prevailed in cheap boarding houses, taverns, haunts and inns. This shameful survival is particularly noticeable against the background of the great rise in the people's spiritual culture.

Our people are the most advanced in the world and it is shameful and painful to realize that the infection of bad language has not yet been destroyed in our socialist society. What can be said about such people? In my opinion they disregard the rules of a socialist community; they do not respect their comrades and fellow citizens. To such people bad language—on the street, at work and at home—as an expression of indignation, anger and sometimes pleasure and carefree gaiety, is "familiar music." At times these foul-mouthed people make a show of their piggishness, regardless of the people around them. Not only drunks practice this, but also sober people, especially young people. ...

I am not speaking of hoodlums, but of working people and young people who study and read books. Even if this cursing on their part is affected bravado or a bad habit, bad language is used and they do not see, do not observe the shamefulness of it. It is particularly serious when adolescents—school children and apprentices—excel in the choice of foul words, not considering the crowd on the street. I once tried to appeal to the conscience of these children, but they flung a stream of impertinences at me and in the end rewarded me with vigorous curses. A militiaman [policeman] stood nearby and only shook his head disapprovingly. Every day a crowd of young people gathers at the entrance to the motion picture house. Listen to their voices and, amid the laughter, joking and conversations, you will sometimes hear shouted curses. And elderly people, women and children are standing there. But no one calls the foul-mouthed persons to order.

In a newspaper article several years ago I tried to call for a fight against verbal hooliganism. I received a number of letters from workers, engineers and school teachers indignantly informing me of many cases of unworthy behavior by young people in public places and at work, and demanding a rigorous struggle against filthy language, this infamous heritage of the past. I still receive letters—angry, protesting letters. The writers of these letters consider the habit of using bad language a social evil. ...

I think that the struggle against bad language, as a shameful habit which degrades human dignity, cannot be successful until public opinion is created, until the Young Communist League fights more energetically against this evil. ...

It must be recalled that language is the incarnation of thought in speech. There is no speech without thought. And the thoughts of our people, the builders of communism, are clean, profound and fine. In the Soviet land there should be no evil-doing or filthy thoughts. Every word spoken by our people should be a symbol of respect for oneself and for one's fellows. Their words should be proper, honorable and noble!

I am convinced that our healthy, advanced Soviet youth, to whom the dignity of the Soviet citizen is dear, will, with full determination, combat this repulsive survival of bad language in places of work, public places and private conversation. Hoodlum expressions should not go unreprimanded and unpunished, and we should not tolerate abominable speech and justify people for swearing on the grounds that they do not do it with evil intentions but simply out of high spirits. ...

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'TO THE MURMUR OF THE PINES.'* (Pravda, June 9, p. 2. Complete text:) Pravda Feb. 7 carried a feuilleton which exposed the machinations of the smart operators in the Red Pines Resort Cooperative.

After discussing the feuilleton the Moscow City Party Committee admitted that it was correct. The antistate practice of selling summer houses and plots of land has gone on in the cooperative. Houses have been leased at speculative prices. State financial discipline has been systematically violated, funds have been illegally collected and a considerable portion of the assets has been concealed from financial agencies. People have been admitted to membership in the cooperative not on the basis of their occupational and political qualifications but according to whom they know; people acceptable to the board—Kristall, Khait, Krasavchenko and others—have also been admitted. The board of the cooperative illegally carried on construction of additional summer houses for speculative purposes.

As a result of the absence of proper supervision and control on the part of the housing administration (director Comrade Astafiyev) the cooperative became in substance an organization of private owners. The inspection committee, headed by former

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 6, p. 39.

chairman Kutikov, instead of disclosing shortcomings in the work of the board; embarked on the path of glossing over abuses and violations of state financial discipline.

The bureau of the Moscow City Party Committee directed the newly elected board to introduce proper order into the affairs of the cooperative. The Moscow Soviet Executive Committee has been ordered to work out and approve within a month practical measures for improving the work of resort cooperatives.

Those guilty of violating financial discipline and speculating in summer house plots are being brought to book.

The question of disciplining through Party channels Galperin, former chairman of the board of the cooperative, his deputy Orlovsky and Kutikov, chairman of the inspection committee, will be taken up in the bureau of the Moscow City Party Committee.

(Continued From Page 23)

FOREIGN

of Struggle for Peace in the Pacific, which has been set up in the state of New South Wales, is carrying on the collection of signatures to an appeal demanding that a conference of all the countries which participated in the war against Japan be convened for drawing up a new peace treaty which can prevent the revival of Japanese militarism. Despite the opposition of the right-wing leaders, the rank-and-file members of the Labor Party are also emphatically supporting the peace movement. ...

World Economy

WEST EUROPEAN BUSINESS CIRCLES DEMAND EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE. (Izvestia, June 7, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—George Sloan, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, speaking at a press conference, dwelt on the conference of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce which took place recently in Paris and admitted that the West European countries had demanded that the United States ease import restrictions. They also demanded an expansion of trade between East and West. As Sloan pointed out, serious concern was expressed at the conference in Paris over the decline which has appeared in the textile industry. Sloan stated that, in his opinion, the United States must gradually ease import restrictions, but not so much that it allows "excess imports." He stressed that trade barriers "are threatening the unity of the West."

When one of the correspondents requested Sloan to deal in more detail with the question of trade between East and West, Sloan outlined the position of certain delegations at the Paris conference. According to him, the British delegation calculates that it must obtain raw materials and timber from East European countries.

Sloan pointed out that the Belgians had insisted on the expansion of East-West trade and had also protested against the fact that too many goods were introduced into the list of so-called "strategic" goods, which are not for export.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

JUNE 4—10, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

At session of U.N. Disarmament Commission [Discussion of U.S., British and French joint proposal on so-called "establishment of limitations on strength of all armed forces"], Pr 5/4-1600; [Discussion of three-power proposal on limitations of armed forces continues], Izv 6/4-1400. International review: Routine Anglo-American bluff [Three-power proposal in Disarmament Commission to limit armed forces], by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 8/3-850. In U.N. Trusteeship Council [11th session opens with review of administration of African trust territories], Izv 5/4-350. Hunger, poverty and lack of rights in trust territories [Petitions from trust territories "classified" in order to exclude those complaining of antidemocratic policies by administering authorities], Izv 10/4-350. In U.N. Economic and Social Council [Representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R. demand that World Federation of Trade Unions be permitted to participate in council], Izv 7/3-500. Two worlds, two paths of economic development—In U.N. Economic and Social Council, Izv 8/4-1300. The Daily Compass on dismissal of U.N. employees [Dismissal constitutes extension of U.S. loyalty check], Izv 7/4-100.

ATLANTIC PACT

Dissatisfaction in Western Europe over dictatorial American policy [reported by Washington Post correspondent—New York dateline], Pr 5/3-225, Izv 5/4-225.

PEACE FRONT

Young defenders of peace [First national peace festival of British youth], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 4/4-850. Meeting [of peace partisans] in Helsinki, Izv 4/3-275. Special session of World Peace Council [to be held in Berlin, July 1-5], Pr 6/3-250; under heading Statement by World Peace Council, Izv 6/4-250. For peace in whole world [Meeting in Rome of secretariat of Italian peace committee, members of Parliament and representatives of political and trade union organizations], Pr 7/4-700. British working people in peace struggle [Conference of smelters' union asks for end to armaments race, protests use of British troops to guard POW camps on Koje Island and a swift end to hostilities in Malaya], Pr 9/4-200.

Kuo Mo-jo gives reception for conference of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries, Pr 4/3-125. Preparatory meeting for conference of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries opens in Peking, Pr 5/3-1100, Izv 5/4-1100. At preparatory meeting for conference of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries, Pr 6/3-275, Izv 6/3-250. Strengthen and broaden peace movement!—Appeal by preparatory conference for congress of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries, Pr 7/3-1100; under Pravda subhead, Izv 7/4-1100. On forthcoming congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries [Peking dateline], Pr-Izv 8/3-275. Expand and strengthen peace movement—Communique of preparatory conference for congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries, Pr 10/4-800, Izv 10/3-800. On preparatory conference of peace partisans of Asian and Pacific countries, Pr 10/4-225.

FAR EAST

China.—Chinese machine builders' achievements [Advanced methods raise production in plants in Northeast China], Pr 4/1-175; under heading Achievements of machine builders of Northeast China, Izv 4/3-175. French airplanes violate state boundaries of Chinese People's Republic, Pr 8/4-250, Izv 8/4-400. Stalin Prizes presented to Chinese writers and artists, Pr-Izv 10/3-150.

India.—Bombay workers strike [against abolition of food allowances], Pr 10/4-100.

Indo-China.—Confusion in camp of French imperialists in Indo-China [Tran Van Huu government dissolved because of French forces' defeats and government's failure to form "national" army], Izv 6/3-175.

Japan.—Japanese reaction's machinations [Government considers revising election laws], Izv 6/3-50. Against reactionary legislation in Japan [General Council of Japanese Trade Unions opposes antisubversive activities bill], Izv 6/3-50. American occupiers hold sway in Japan [Agreement reached on U.S. forces' use of 13 naval areas and 12 aviation proving grounds], Pr 7/3-25. 700,000 workers strike in Japan, Pr 8/3-100; under heading 700,000 workers strike in Japan in protest against making country fascist, Izv 8/4-200. Under heel of American plunderers—Japanese radio and press on condition of peasantry, by S. Nebesny, Izv 8/3-1800.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 4/4-100; Pr-Izv 5/4-100; Pr-Izv 6/4-100; Pr-Izv 7/4-125; Pr-Izv 8/4-75; Pr 9/4-100; Pr-Izv 10/4-75. American aggressors continue to use poison gas in Korea, Pr-Izv 5/4-175. Americans' violation of Kaesong neutral zone, Pr-Izv 7/4-150. New violation of Kaesong neutral zone by Americans, Pr-Izv 8/4-200. Gross violation of neutral zone by Americans, Pr 10/4-500. British dissatisfaction with U.S. policy in Korea, Pr 10/4-350; under heading British papers on events in Korea, Izv 10/4-300. U.S. imperialists use Japanese soldiers in aggression against Korea [Hsinhua reports that Ce Soir correspondent's interview with Japanese POWs in Korea confirms use of Japanese by American command], Pr 10/4-250.

Gen. Nam Il exposes American militarists' brazen provocations, Pr 4/4-1100; under heading Statement by Gen. Nam Il, Izv 4/4-900. Statement by Gen. Nam Il [at Korean truce talks], Pr 5/4-650. Korean truce talks—Statement by Gen. Nam Il [Hsinhua report], Izv 5/4-300. Emphatic protest by Gen. Nam Il against continuing murders on Koje Island, Pr 6/4-125; under heading Statement by Gen. Nam Il, Izv 6/4-125. Statement by Gen. Nam Il at Korean truce talks, Pr-Izv 8/4-250. Letter from Generals Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai to Gen. Clark, Pr-Izv 10/4-1000. Korean truce talks, Pr 10/4-450.

American gestapo men continue violence against POWs on Koje Island, Pr 4/4-175; under heading Violence against POWs on Koje Island continues, Izv 4/4-175. American aggressors continue to murder POWs, Izv 4/4-600. American aggressors' atrocities on Koje Island, Pr 5/4-175, Izv 5/4-225. American murderers' atrocities continue on Koje Island, Pr 6/4-600; under heading American military's bloody atrocities continue on Koje Island, Izv 6/4-400. American military prepares new violence against POWs, Pr 7/4-75; under heading Americans prepare new violence against POWs on Koje Island, Izv 7/4-75. American murderers prepare new violence against POWs, Pr-Izv 8/4-100. New documents on American gestapo men's vile crimes—Appeal by 6223 POWs on Koje Island, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 9/4-1700.

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Award to nine collective farmers in Zaporozhye Province [for high cotton yields in 1951], Izv 4,5/1; to 18 combine operators in Krasnodar Territory [for achievements in harvesting and threshing grain and oil-bearing plant seeds in 1951], Izv 6/1; to three combine operators in Kurgan Province, Izv 6/1; to combine operator in Kuibyshev Province, Izv 6/1; to 12 combine operators in Krasnodar Territory, Izv 8,10/1; to two collective farmers in Sverdlovsk Province [for high potato yields in 1951], Izv 6/1; to five collective farmers in Rovno Province [for high sugar beet yields in 1951], Izv 7/1.

TRANSPORTATION

(Editorial)—Road building is important task of local Soviets, Izv 4/1-1300. Future port [planned by Leningrad division of State Institute for Planning Inland Shipping], by Staff Correspondent B. Kolokolov, Izv 4/1-500. Good roads for automobile transport [21,700 kilometers of roads built in Russian Republic in 1951], by Chief of Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Highway Administration N. Bogolyubov, Izv 4/2-1900. On economic themes: Ways to increase railroad profits, by Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet A. Bondarenko, Chief of Latvian Railroad, Izv 6/2-1900.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Follow-up: "Crimea roses" [Director of purchasing office in Archangel dismissed], Izv 4/2-50. (Feuilleton)—Practical jokers [Mail Order House gives inefficient service], by L. Ostasheva, Izv 8/2-700.

CITIES

Installing gas mains in cities of Bashkiria, Izv 4/1-100. Kuban industrial center [Novorossiisk rebuilt after war], Pr 6/2-150. In Prokopyevsk [Three items], by Staff Correspondent A. Ozersky, Izv 6/2-225. Moscow gains new buildings, Pr 8/2-225. In Chkalov [Four items], by Staff Correspondent B. Olkhovskaya, Izv 8/2-250. Mining town thrives [Kadiyevka], Pr 9/2-100. Work of the Soviets: Build housing better and quicker [Shortcomings in Karaganda], by Staff Correspondent V. Bobrov, Izv 10/3-600.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Night sanatoriums for oil workers [Seven in Baku], by Staff Correspondent V. Khaldeyev, Izv 5/2-50. Rest homes in Far East [More to be built in Amur area], Pr 8/2-125. (Editorial)—Constantly improve work of health resorts, Izv 10/1-1200.

CULTURE

From experience of work of the Soviets: Lecture propaganda in villages, by S. Vasin, Vice-Chairman of Board of Moldavian Republic Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, Izv 5/2-450. Palace of Culture for Balkhash workers, Izv 7/2-50. Chronicle of cultural life [Five items], Pr 8/2-200.

SCIENCE

In Siberian botanical garden [Help given to collective farms in area], Pr 5/2-125. In U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [I. I. Mech-

nikov Gold Medal awarded to President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences for research in pathology], Pr 7/2-200. I. I. Mechnikov Gold Medal and Prizes awarded, Izv 7/4-100. (Advertisements)—V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences announces contest for I. V. Michurin Gold Medal, Izv 4/4-225; K. A. Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture announces contest for V. R. Vilyams Prize, Izv 6/4-150; Subscriptions accepted for M. V. Lomonosov's "Complete Works" [Ten volumes], Izv 8/4-150.

HISTORY

For profound study of history of our country—Session of History and Philosophy Section and Crimean branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, by Special Correspondent S. Selyuk, Pr 4/2-1400. Concerning some questions of the history of the Crimea, by Academician B. Grekov, Izv 4/3-1500.*

EDUCATION

Party life: Improve ideological and political education of students—From Party conference at Moscow State University, by V. Verkhovsky, Pr 6/2-1200. Admission of graduate students [Higher educational institutions to admit 3045], Izv 6/2-100. Letter to the editor: Confusion in school textbook [P. N. Stepanov's "Soviet Industrial Geography"], by Senior Instructor in Archangel Pedagogical Institute S. Seleznev, Izv 8/3-600.

THE ARTS

Follow-up: "For competent guidance of creative organizations" [Novosibirsk Province Party Committee takes steps to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 4/2-125. Art and life, by Yu. Lukin, Pr 4/3-2100. Plenary session of board of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects [discusses area development of Soviet cities], Pr 4/4-250. Plenary session of board of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects ends, Izv 6/4-200.

Festival of Polish films [in Soviet Union is strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship], by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art of Polish Republic W. Sokorski, Pr 4/3-1100. Festival of Polish films, Pr 7/4-225; Izv 8/4-125. "Western Zone"—New Hungarian feature film [to be shown in U.S.S.R.], Izv 7/4-100. "Western Zone" [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Pr 8/4-100. More attention to technology of sound films, by Master of Technical Sciences A. Parfentyev, Sound Engineer V. Popov and Master of Technical Sciences S. Shusharin, Izv 8/2-1900.

Concert of Composer S. Vasilenko's works, Izv 4/4-100. Song and dance festival [Dnepropetrovsk], Pr 5/2-150. Evening honoring L. V. Sobinov [Singer's 80th birthday marked], Pr 5/4-50. On 80th anniversary of Moniuszko's death [Concert of composer's works in Moscow], Pr 5/4-125. In memory of Moniuszko, Izv 5/2-200. Performance of Beryozka Dance Ensemble [Moscow], by Marian Koval, Pr 6/2-650. Siberian Folk Song Chorus [Omsk], by Staff Correspondent M. Budarin, Izv 6/2-150. "Boris Godunov" on Uzbek stage, Pr 6/4-25. Summer tours for country's song and dance ensembles, Izv 8/2-125. Letter to the editor: Satisfy music lovers' needs [Petrozavodsk library needs sheet music division], by Musicians K. Rautio, R. Pergament and A. Golland and Music School Director L. Kosinsky, Izv 8/3-350.

Children's art [exhibited in Moscow], Pr 5/4-100. (Obituary)—Sergei Dmitriyevich Merkurov [Life sketch submitted by 29 friends and associates], Pr 10/4-250; [With photograph], Izv 10/4-250. Sergei Dmitriyevich Merkurov [Condolences from U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts], Pr-Izv 10/4-50; [from Organization Committee of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects], Pr-Izv 10/4-50; [from Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts], Pr-Izv 10/4-50. Exhibition of Russian landscapes [Leningrad], Pr 10/4-200.

Ukraine theaters on tour, Pr 6/4-125. Province theater on tour in districts [Ryazan], Izv 6/1-150. Moscow Art Theater on tour in Leningrad, Pr 8/4-75. Moscow area collective farmers visit theaters in capital, Pr 9/4-100. Theater program, Pr-Izv 4/4-100; Pr 5/4-50; Pr 6/4-175, Izv 6/4-100; Pr-Izv 7/4-125; Pr 8/4-225, Izv 8/4-100; Pr 9/4-100; Pr 10/4-75.

LITERATURE

Celebration in honor of writer K. G. Paustovsky, Pr 5/4-50. Writer K. G. Paustovsky's 60th birthday, Izv 5/2-100. In memory of great poet [153rd anniversary of Pushkin's birth observed June 6], Pr 7/2-300; by Special Correspondent L. Kudrevatykh, Izv 10/2-175. Criticism and review: An epic of the peace struggle [Ilya Ehrenburg's "The Ninth Wave"], reviewed by T. Trifonova, Izv 7/2-1900. Seminar of Lithuanian children's writers, Pr 7/4-75. In memory of peasant poet I. Z. Surikov, Izv 8/4-75. Criticism and review: "The White Birch"—Second volume of M. Bubennov's novel, reviewed by V. Yermilov, Pr 9/2,3-3000. Congress of writers in Chuvashia, Pr 9/4-100. Report on contemporary Indian literature [given in Union of Soviet Writers], Izv 10/2-150.

CORRECTION: Under "Shifts in Foreign Ministry," the Weekly Index in Vol. IV, No. 22, omitted the last name of Ivan Ivanovich Ilyichev, appointed chief of the U.S.S.R. diplomatic mission in the German Democratic Republic (Pr-Izv 1/4-50).

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

(Editorial)—Problems of Party life and our press, Pr 5/1-1300. Meeting of local publishing house officials [ends], Pr 6/2-225. (Feuilleton)—The price of opinion [Armenian Republic State Publishing House changes publication plans after much work done on manuscripts, losing thousands of rubles], by V. Pankov and G. Airyan, Pr 6/2-1100. Color printing combine [built in Kalinin], by Staff Correspondent N. Kavskaya, Izv 6/1-450. Silencers of criticism not rebuked [Officials in Kaluga Province keep critical articles out of local press], by Special Correspondent A. Milyayev, Pr 9/2-750. New books [Nine titles], Pr 6/2-225.

RADIO—TV

New radio receivers [Riga plant builds 13-tube set], Izv 4/1-50. Central Radio Broadcasting System [Program for following day on one or two networks], Pr-Izv 4/4-150; Pr 5/4 150 [includes one television program]; Pr 6/4-125, Izv 6/4-225 [one each]; Pr 7/4-100, Izv 7/4-125 [one]; Pr 8/4-175, Izv 8/4-125 [one each]; Pr 9/4-125 [one]; Pr 10/4-100, Izv 10/4-200 [one].

SPORTS

New sports facilities [Tbilisi], by Staff Correspondent D. Dumbadze, Izv 4/2-100. Sports day in capital, Pr 9/4-200. Bulgarian soccer players arrive, Pr 9/4-75. Soccer match, Pr-Izv 4/4-50; Pr 6/4-75, Izv 6/4-50; Pr-Izv 7/4-25; Pr 9/4-50.

MISCELLANY

In Khakassia [Four items], by Staff Correspondent I. Kovalkin, Izv 4/2-200. Follow-up: "To the murmur of the pines" [Moscow City Party Committee takes steps to improve work of resort-building cooperative], Pr 9/2-300. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Five each], Pr 4/1; Pr 6/1; Pr 10/1. Readers report [Four items], Izv 5/2-100. News notes [Two items], Izv 8/2-75.

WARMONGERS (Continued From Page 6) FOREIGN

Party of its leaders in order to force the French people to be silent, to bind them and hand them over to the mercies of American imperialism.

In order to involve the peoples in aggressive war, the American imperialists are trying to blind, deceive and hypnotize them. The facts show that their deceit will not succeed, that they are exposing themselves. The atrocities in Korea, the outbreak of reaction in Western Europe and the cynicism of their own generals give them away, as do their anger and hatred for everything that is progressive, which they vainly try to conceal.

The arrogant, senseless slander of the Soviet Union gives them away. The reaction of the whole German people to the treacherous division of Germany and the French people's rebuff to the hangman Ridgway indicate that the aggressive plans of American imperialism are revealed and exposed.

The American aggressors are making a fuss about their imagined "successes" in order to hide their real defeats. They are preparing war because they fear peace. They lie because the truth is being revealed to the peoples. Their policy is the game of complete political bankrupts. The fate of all bankrupts—complete collapse—awaits them.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book]. bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
\# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.